

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 250

LAST EDITION

## TWO MILLION PEOPLE NEED IMMEDIATE AID

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief Emphasizes Appeal for Funds for Destitute Refugees

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authentic first-hand information regarding the destitution in Western Asia has been presented at a conference called by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and held in this city. The conference was attended by some of the American consuls and other United States officials in Turkey, by teachers from American colleges in Turkey, and by physicians and missionaries, nearly all of whom have returned to the United States since the beginning of the war, many of them within the last few weeks.

A statement compiled from official telegrams recently received by the committee and from information brought by consuls, teachers and missionaries just from Turkey and Syria, shows that in the region affected there are at present 2,140,000 persons, of whom 400,000 are orphans, actually destitute and in need of daily food. The estimate does not include refugees in Egypt and Southern Mesopotamia, concerning whom details were not obtainable. The 2,140,000 persons regarding whom information was given, are distributed as follows: Asia Minor, 500,000; Syria (including Palestine), 1,200,000; Caucasus, 330,000; Persia, 90,000. The statement presents the following facts:

The cost of sustaining destitute persons varies in different areas from \$3 to \$15, averaging throughout the entire field not less than \$5 per person per month. Many of these people are now living on the charity of their Moslem neighbors, whose scanty food supplies are nearly exhausted. The committee is convinced that to prevent widespread starvation during the coming six months of winter, at least \$30,000,000 is needed.

In addition to this, for repatriation and rehabilitation, an additional \$15,000,000 should be planned for, of which \$3,500,000 is needed at once in the Caucasus and Persia.

A memorandum of remittances to the relief committees from Oct. 15, 1916, to Sept. 1, 1917, shows a total of \$4,255,420.60, of which amount \$255,100 has been contributed since July 1, 1917. The distribution of this fund has been as follows: Constantinople, \$1,783,822.91; Baghdad, \$30,000; Tiflis, \$1,087,351.16; Tabriz, \$707,110; Beirut, \$642,768.53; Cairo, Egypt, \$14,374; Jerusalem, \$15,000; Teheran, Persia, \$5000.

Showing actual conditions at present, the following extracts from cablegrams recently received by the committee were included in the statement issued:

"Constantinople—Estimate number of deported, destitute Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine at 1,500,000. Demands for help are inexorable. Bread winners generally have perished through massacre, deportation, or in army. Practically all now destitute were self-supporting before war. Property taken from these people by military or destroyed in deportations, totals millions of dollars. The number of destitute is increased by the deportation of Greeks from the coast. Refugees from regions occupied by military are increasing the poverty. Business paralyzed. Animals requisitioned. Schools and churches generally closed. Buildings used by military. Prices of food and other necessities increased several hundredfold, going higher. Needs greater because needy people are more numerous than last year.

"Extermination or material diminution of Christian races greatly deplored, as the hope of future upbuilding lies with this progressive element, which is most useful for regenerating the empire. American and Swiss missionaries remain on the field for continuing the work for destitute as in the past. They are now imploring that we continue usual appropriations. Funds in Constantinople are exhausted; cannot respond.

"Expense, on moderate basis, for repatriation, rebuilding homes, seed, animals, tools, necessary for self-supporting life, \$3,000,000. Present need is for keeping the people alive. Food, clothing, shelter for 1,000,000 most needy people, \$1,000,000 per month; supporting 35,000 orphans, \$30,000; minimum total needed, monthly, \$150,000. As stated in cable of May 21, can forward all funds received."

"TIFLIS, Russian Caucasus (American Consulate)—Estimates place the number of Armenian and Syrian refugees in Caucasus at 250,000, Eastern Turkey, 100,000. Total slowly increasing by newcomers. Of these, 250,000 are without employment. Large proportion women and children. Minimum estimate necessary for individual, \$3 per month. In order to meet needs of situation, minimum estimate \$500,000 per month. Conditions reported in previous telegrams now more acute. Strongly urge need of support for fatherless children in their homes; 5000 now on our lists, about 15,000 others require immediate help, widows as well as children; thus aided, families are intact, no funds available at present for this de-

(Continued on page two, column two)

## CONFIDENCE IN STRONG FRENCH POLICY IN WAR

Chamber Passes Vote Upholding the Government—Nation's Claim on Alsace-Lorraine

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—At the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, following on M. Painlevé's declaration, an order of the day moved by Paul Laffont expressing confidence in an energetic government war policy was passed by 378 votes to 1.

M. Lemery, in the debate preceding the vote, urged on the Government the necessity of clearly defining victory and peace. Annexation of the left bank of the Rhine formed no part of the French program but the Alsace-Lorraine claim was a demand for reparation of a crying injustice. He thought M. Painlevé should reply to the offensive which had been launched by the enemy from Stockholm and Rome. He also advocated the immediate setting forth of the Allies' interpretation of the law of nations, pointing out the inadvisability of waiting until a conference took place in which the Allies would be brought face to face with Germany and her dependents without having previously arrived at any clear agreement between themselves.

In his reply to the interpellations, M. Painlevé, referring to the society of nations, declared that France supported the "principles set forth in President Wilson's message." France had proved her moral standing in the world and by her adherence "to the principles set forth by the United States" she was setting a great example.

M. Ribot then made a statement in which he repeated his assertion that France had no secret diplomacy. She was perfectly ready to publish internally agreements. That such publication had not taken place was due to a request from Petrograd that it might be deferred. France did not enter the war with any idea of conquest, but in claiming Alsace-Lorraine they demanded that the wrong which had weighed on Europe for the last 46 years should be wiped out.

No reply had been sent to the Pope's note and in this attitude France was in agreement with Great Britain, Italy and Petrograd. What was there to say to these invitations to conferences? The allied powers had stated their war aims; the other side had kept silence. Therefore, there was nothing to add.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

No news at all of importance is reported in the communiqués of the last 24 hours, but that particularly heavy fighting is going on along the whole of the various fronts, is perfectly obvious, and that the Germans have made some, more or less heavy, counterattacks in a useless endeavor to recover lost ground is also obvious. Beyond this, however, there is no news at all, except of an increasingly severe bombardment of the German trenches by the British batteries.

**Germans Driven Back**  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Russian troops by daring counterattacks drove back Austro-German forces east of Lemberg, inflicting heavy losses on them, today's official statement asserted. The fighting was of great violence.

Rumanian troops victorious in recent heavy fighting in the Ocna region, were forced to relinquish a recently gained section south of Giocetzi by German counterattacks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Western War Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders, on Tuesday, there was an increase in the artillery fire throughout the day between Houthulst Wood and the Lys. The destructive fire of the enemy batteries, which was visibly affected by our strong counterfire, was again directed in the most violent waves on our defense zone, and during the evening and this morning the enemy forces several times opened drumfire, which was not followed by infantry attacks.

Near Lens and St. Quentin there was lively fighting activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Soissons, at the Aisne-Marne Canal and west of the Suippes lowland, both artilleries were at times active, with a great expenditure of munitions.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French, after a short and powerful preparation advanced to attack on a front of three kilometers west of the Beaumont-Vacherot road. The storming waves of the enemy troops yielding quickly to our defensive fire, were followed by deeply serried reserves, who rushed forward and renewed the attack. This strong thrust also broke down under our fire and hand-to-hand fighting, and our artillery found especially good objectives in the retreating masses. The day again cost the French heavy losses

(Continued on page two, column four)

## ALASKA SLOW TO ENTER WAR

Yet Some of Her Young Men Traveled a Thousand Miles to Enlist—Draft-Selecting Work Still in Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—An act of Congress approved in June last year authorized the organization of the Alaskan militia, but no action was immediately taken. Alaska was very far from the war and almost the only soldiers ever seen, outside the isolated posts of the regular army, were the Canadian contingents coming down from the Yukon Territory on their way to the British Columbia training camps. We could have hardly told more profoundly at peace until that day last winter when the German Government announced that it intended to go to war, and it dawned upon us that even America might have to go to war to save the world, and even Alaska might have to do its share.

Still there was no military organization. There were no recruiting stations outside the army posts. There was no militia, no national guard. If a young man wanted to enlist, he might be forced to travel a thousand miles to do it, and some young men did even that. Some went back to the States to rejoin their national guard regiments. Some stayed in the North and agitated for the formation of a national guard in Alaska, and, when the War Department, overwhelmed with other work, still made no move to organize a regiment, small groups of enthusiasts here and there formed themselves into a provisional unofficial militia and went ahead with their training under veterans of the Spanish war. Fairbanks in the North had what it called its Alaska Militia and Juneau in the Southeast had its Alaska Military Training Corps.

Still the mass of the people remained apathetic. They thought, as they still think, many of them, that this war was forced on America by the munition makers and the steel trust. Among workmen there was scarcely any support for the war. Some people bestirred themselves in philanthropic ways and branches of the Red Cross Society were formed and money raised and bandages were rolled.

Today Alaska is probably the only part of America that has no military organization of its own. The War Department announced not long ago that two companies of the federal national guard would be authorized, one to be stationed at Juneau and the other at Fairbanks, but this was never done. An officer of the regular army made a tour and picked up a few recruits, and a naval officer shortly afterward made another tour and picked up quite a large number. At present volunteers are being called for the service, and some are coming forward, and 20 young men have been chosen out of many applicants for the officers' training camp at Presidio, Cal. The draft arrangements are far behind those of the states. It was not till July 3, that a date was set for registration, and then two months were given for the work. We are still registering here. It is a hard country to register in, because of the great distances to be traversed, and instead of making every man of military age visit the offices of the registrars, the Government is now sending out officers to the isolated places to pick up men on whom a visit to the nearest town works a hardship. By November it is hoped that the work of selecting will be over, and Alaska's first contingent, consisting of 696 men, less those who have previously enlisted, will go for training to the American Lake cantonment near Tacoma, Wash., and Alaska's own regiment will be a reality at last.

There will be the clerks and office men from the towns and the laborers and artisans, as in every other place, but there will be a far larger proportion of men whose home is out-of-doors, hardy young pioneers who are used to danger and ready to brush aside all difficulties. They will be the distinctive feature of Alaska's contribution. From the coast section will come young loggers and fishermen; and placer miners, hunters and trappers from the interior; and from every section will come prospectors, ideal men for an army.

Alaska has a very large proportion of foreign-born inhabitants. That is an important factor to reckon with. German-born citizens are numerous and are well liked, but it is not they who speak against the war. They either support it or do their sorrowing in private. Far more pro-German than the Germans themselves seem to be the Swedes, who have found here a country very much like their own, and whose extraordinary dislike of Britain as well as old Russia, has made them outspoken enemies of the Entente from the beginning. It is hard to account for some of their feelings, but they are certainly very deep and sincere, and, as the Swedes are as fine and popular a race as any, it can be seen that their influence does not help toward an understanding of the causes or objects of the war. The average Alaskan worker is a pacifist at heart. Let him once be certain that this is a war for peace, peace at any price, and he will willingly pay the price to the full.

## U-BOATS SAID TO BE OUT IN SUPREME FORCE

Yet the British Admiralty Report Shows the Fewest Big Ships Sunk Since Campaign Opened

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high naval authority yesterday that this month represents Germany's supreme effort in her submarine campaign.

In the light of this statement, the usual weekly figures published by the Admiralty last night, relating to British shipping losses through submarine attacks or mines for the week ending Sept. 16, are all the more remarkable. This applies of course more particularly to ships classified as above 1600 tons, the losses of which are the smallest for any week since Germany's intensified submarine campaign commenced.

The true value of the figures published this week is found in their promise for the future rather than in the actual results demonstrated. Some 29 vessels are recorded to have become victims by this week's statement, which is ample testimony to the intensity of the submarine activity but which only emphasizes the satisfactory nature of the fact that only eight big ships were sunk.

The Admiralty statement follows:

"Arrivals, 2695; sailings, 2737; total, 5432.

"British merchant ships over 1600 tons sunk, 8; under 1600 tons, including 9 previously sunk, 20.

"British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 6.

"Fishing vessels sunk, 1."

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 20 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	Sunk	Beaten off
Feb. 24	4,541	21	0	12
March 4	5,095	23	43	12
March 11	3,944	17	43	18
March 18	5,082	24	47	19
March 25	4,747	25	52	13
April 1	4,680	31	66	18
April 8	4,773	19	40	14
April 15	4,710	28	60	15
April 22	5,097	55	106	27
April 29	5,106	51	94	21
May 6	4,871	46	94	24
May 13	5,120	23	45	19
May 20	5,422	27	49	9
May 27	5,187	19	38	9
June 3	5,835	18	34	17
June 10	5,589	21	57	23
June 17	5,890	32	54	31
June 24	5,393	28	48	23
July 1	5,591	29	36	16
July 8	5,596	17	39	17
July 15	5,748	18	21	42
July 22	5,532	21	43	15
July 29	5,532	21	38	9
Aug. 5	5,469	23	42	13
Aug. 12	5,442	16	29	13
Aug. 19	5,602	18	32	12
Aug. 26	5,309	23	43	16
Sept. 2	4,816	22	43	6
Sept. 9	5,612	18	32	12
Sept. 16	5,432	28	51	6

Italian Losses Slight

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The admiralty announcement concerning losses of Italian shipping through mine or submarine for the week ending Sept. 16 gives the following particulars: Vessels arriving at Italian ports, of all nationalities, 493, with a gross tonnage of 403,585; departure, 497 vessels, with a tonnage of 394,195. This excludes fishing and small coasting vessels. Italian losses were one steamer under 1500 tons and 1 small sailing vessel.

**Norway Loses Two Vessels**  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)—German submarines have sunk the Norwegian steamships Faero, of 2372 tons gross, and Thomas Graft of 3569 tons gross, it is announced by the Norwegian Foreign Office. Two men from each vessel were lost.

**GENERAL PAPOULOS ARRESTED**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—It is announced that General Papoulos, who issued orders for Greek troops to fire on the Allies in December, last, has been arrested at Missolonghi.

## DAILY INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations	12
English Cotton Plan Delayed	12
Silver Demand Still Urgent	12
Dividends Declared	12
Steel Mills Need Coal	12
Produce Prices	12
Weather Report	12
Children's Page	Page 16
Editorials	Page 18
The Mystery of Coal	18
What a Soviet Member Thinks	18
Food Economy in Canada	18
Need of Cooperation	18
"The Four Cobans"	18
Notes and Comments	18
Education	Page 8
Empire Theme of Oxford Conference	8
Action Urged on Unity of Speech	8
Full-Year Plan of Study	8
Education Notes from the World	8
European War	1
Alaska's Part in the War	1
Loyal Plea of Don Cossacks	1
Official War Reports	1
U-Boat Campaign Figures	1
Press Divided Over Belgium	1
M. Clemenceau and Stockholm	1
Sofia Makes a Move for Peace	1
War Convention Proceedings at Atlantic City	1
Government Proposes Way Out of the Shipyard Strike	1
Discussion of Corfu Agreement	11
Germany's Army Program and Its Meaning	11
General News	1
Argentine Senate Votes to Break Relations with Germany	1
Armenian and Syrian Committee Asks Aid	1

## STATE PURCHASE OF FOODS URGED

Arguments Advanced in Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in Favor of Buying and Selling the Necessities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

Many arguments were advanced in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today in favor of a constitutional amendment which will permit the State and its municipalities to buy and sell the necessities of life. Evidently the delegates were divided as to the extent this provision should go, but on the general proposition there appeared to be a large majority in favor.

While the general purpose of the amendment is to eliminate the profit now made by the middleman, and thereby reduce prices charged to the consumer, a particular object is to check combinations and agreements to fix prices at a high level.

The specific subject of discussion was an amendment which has been favorably reported by the committee on public affairs. A modifying amendment, offered by Mr. Clapp of Lexington, an amendment to extend the scope of the provision, offered by Mr. Adams of Quincy, and a substitute, considerably restricting the provision, offered by Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley, were also on the calendar for discussion.

As reported by the committee, the proposed constitutional amendment reads as follows:

"The General Court may authorize the Commonwealth to take by purchase or otherwise foodstuffs, fuel, ice and other necessities of life, and to sell the same to the inhabitants thereof or to any county, city, town or other municipal corporation therein; and may authorize municipalities to buy and to sell to their inhabitants such necessities of life, and to harvest and manufacture ice. The General Court may authorize the establishment, maintenance and operation by the Commonwealth, cities and towns, of markets, docks, fuel and coal yards, elevators, warehouses, canneries, slaughter houses and other like means for producing, selling and distributing the necessities of life."

Mr. Adams' proposed addition to the amendment reads as follows:

"And the General Court may further authorize the Commonwealth, acting either in its corporate capacity, or through the agency of such municipal or other corporations as it may select or create for the purpose, to organize, conduct or administer such agricultural, commercial, industrial or trading undertakings or enterprises, as the General Court shall declare to be conducive to the public welfare."

Former Governor Brackett of Arlington, Mass., seconded the amendment.

## SENATE ADOPTS BOND CONFERENCE REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate adjourned today until Saturday at noon after having accepted the conference report on the \$11,500,000,000 war credits bill. A large bulk of the proceeds of these bonds will be loaned to the Allies, and part of the remaining sum will be used to liquidate outstanding bonds of old issues.

The measure is entitled a bill "to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend national credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes." This is the largest war credits bill in the world's history. The bonds authorized in the bill "shall be in such form and denomination and subject to such terms, and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate or rates of interest, not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, and time of payment of interest, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

## BERLIN ACTIVITY DEVELOPS PEACE TALKING ABROAD

Material Furnished Pacifists for Agitation, Then German Government Disavows Any Offers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of peace propositions have no effect whatever on administration officials here. Regardless of the apparent source, whether they filter through Switzerland or through diplomatic sources here, it is known that the Imperial Government is assiduously fostering the publicity of peace talk. It has developed that the methods being used to keep the subject under discussion are distinctly characteristic of the Germanic thought.

The purpose is to provide the pacifist, particularly of the United States with material for agitation, and to be the part of the German Government to disavow responsibility for offering any terms whatever as soon as discussions get well under way. The effect sought is to have it appear that demands for peace are originating outside of Germany.

Until a responsible official of the German Government, speaking not only for his Government but for the people, makes proposals for peace, it is understood no attention whatever will be paid to this propaganda. Officials of this government and the Entente Allies see no evidence of sincerity in any of the proposals that have been under discussion.

## LOYAL PLEA OF DON COSSACKS

Proceedings Against Troops Cease by Order of Moscow Commander—Order for Dissolution of Committees Ignored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—At a special meeting held by the executive committee of the Don Cossacks at Nova Tcherkassk, the arrest of General Kaledin, hetman of the Don Cossacks, was discussed. Owing to his repudiation of any counter-revolutionary action, the meeting petitioned the Government to countermand the order for his arrest and declared to the commander of the troops in Moscow district, who had been instructed to put down the Cossack movement, that the troops of Don Cossacks had never been unfaithful to the country and its legitimate government. As a result, the commander of Moscow has ordered all hostile proceedings against the Cossacks to cease.

Officers of the garrison of Novo Tcherkassk have also submitted a petition requesting the arrest of General Kaledin to be countermanded, maintaining that it had been brought about by the work of agents provocateurs.

Mr. Kerensky's order for dissolution of the committees of public safety has been disregarded by the central counter-revolutionary committee, who have requested the public safety committees to continue their close cooperation. The central counter-revolutionary committee is connected with the delegates' council.

Proceedings against soldiers belonging to the Maximalist Social Democratic Party have been instituted at Minsk and several other towns on a charge of fraternizing with the enemy or refusing to obey army commanders' orders. At Pskoff 35 soldiers have already been sentenced to periods of hard labor, varying from six to 10 years. M. Funatschsky, Maximalist Social Democrat, has been elected one of the three Petrograd vice-mayors.

**Labor's Message to Russia**

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, tonight presented to the Russian Provisional Government the telegram addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Mr. Kerensky, pledging the support of American labor in the war and urging the aid of the Russian democracy. The telegram included the text of the resolutions adopted at the Minneapolis convention.

## LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The strike of 6500 longshoremen which threatened to tie up Allied shipping from this port, came to an end this afternoon, when the men agreed to arbitrate and return to work while the arbitration is in progress. Government representatives are said to have argued that if the strike were not settled, the steamship piers would be made military ground.

**BOSTON WOMAN CHOSEN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration announced today that Mrs. Lucinda Wyman Prince, instructor at Simmons College, Boston, has been asked to direct food conservation in stores.

## ARGENTINA IS NEARING BREAK WITH GERMANY

Senate Votes to Sever Diplomatic Relations—Decision Up to Chamber of Deputies—People Favor Passage of Measure

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Senate of Argentina by a vote of 23 to 1, has declared for the breaking of relations with Germany.

The resolution now goes to the Chamber of Deputies. Public feeling is strongly in favor of its final passage. The city authorities, on learning of the vote, stationed all reserves in the downtown streets so that there was practically no disorder. The general public's excitement in the situation was shown by crowds down town until a late hour.

There was no doubt but that the Administration was astonished by the almost unanimous vote in the Senate for a break with Germany. President Irigoyen and his advisers have steadily insisted on full neutrality. The 23 to 1 vote may upset their calculations, particularly if anything like that majority is attained in the vote of the lower House.

In some circles it is pointed out that President Irigoyen has it in his power to override even the decision of both houses by exercise of his veto against a break.

Tension in the city has been aggravated by the imminence of a general strike on all Argentine railways.

## No Information Received

Argentine Ambassador Has Not Heard From Home Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Argentine Ambassador has received no information from his home Government concerning the action toward a break with Germany.

Advices from Buenos Aires to the effect that the Argentine Senate had expressed itself in favor of severing diplomatic relations with Germany, while unexpected here, were received with every evidence of satisfaction on the part of Government officials.

This action on the part of the Argentine upper house had not been indicated by the news from Argentina in the last week or more, as it appeared from various dispatches that the South American nation would make every effort to avoid a break with Germany over the incident of cablegrams sent by Count Luxburg, the German minister at Buenos Aires, through the Swedish Foreign Office, there, advising the German authorities about the sinking of Argentine ships. It had been supposed that the dismissal of the German minister would be regarded by Argentina as a sufficiently drastic step to meet the situation.

There is no assurance as yet, of course, that Argentina will actually participate in the war, beyond the probability that she will take action by placing restrictions on Argentine grain and meat exports to neutral countries which might get through to Germany. On the other hand, Argentina has a navy that, although not large, is quite well equipped, some of the ships being modern in construction and armament, and which could be used to advantage in conjunction with the navy of the United States and the fleets of other countries along the Atlantic coast at last.

## Cronholm Makes Denial

Says He Was Not Promised a German Decoration

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—"The German Minister never offered or promised me any decoration," former Swedish Representative Cronholm declared. "Moreover, I have received no decoration. The implication that the German Minister seems to have gathered, that I furnished information as to Germany's enemies in Mexico is as false as it is ridiculous.

"I am not in any position now to make any further statement regarding 'Secretary Lansing,' revelations, because I am still ignorant whether a statement has been made by the Swedish Government or the contents of such a statement if it has been issued. Any statement from me prior to such knowledge of the country's position would be contrary to Swedish diplomatic usage. If, however, I do receive the authentic text of any statement issued by my Government it is possible I may be able to add something to it."

Cronholm, who has been unreachable ever since the State Department's exposure of the German Minister's letter, has been living at the German Club.

## Von Eckhardt Letter

German Paper Pronounces It Unobjectionable

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung pronounces the von Eckhardt letter, the text



tionable, and maintains it was the correct thing to reward Mr. Cronholm for the trouble he took. Obviously, it adds, he merely transmitted harmless diplomatic reports to Berlin, while the proposal to keep the decoration conferred on him secret was designed to prevent Entente columns.

#### Messages Were Understood

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No messages were ever transmitted for Germany either to or from Berlin through the State Department without a knowledge of their contents, according to a statement authorized by the department.

Many dispatches were forwarded for Count von Bernstorff, particularly when the American Government was affording the Ambassador every help to facilitate his negotiations over submarine warfare, but their language was known and understood before they were put upon the cables.

#### LONDON PRESS ON A GERMAN PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As is natural with reports of peace proposals carefully circulated by Germany, the London press is practically unanimous in repeating the oft-made statement that it is essential to continue the war until the German military power has been broken.

The Daily Telegraph declares editorially that to stop the war one day too soon "would be to draw France into the most degrading slavery, a material and moral abasement from which she would never rise again. That in few lines is the case for France against Germany. That is the cause for which all nations in the world alliance have to press for a decision. That is the case for war."

The Times says that "it is more than probable that Germany will be quite willing to barter the successes in the west against further prospects of expansion in the east and south, which the weakness of Russia, if it is prolonged, would make possible to her. A bargain of that kind would still leave her a standing menace to the world." The Morning Post declares that "we now know that the German military power can be broken. We know it because it has been in a process of defeat since July of last year. What we do not know is when the task will be accomplished, but the date depends upon our own exertions."

The Daily Telegraph declares that "The game must be played out, for whatever the cost in treasure and blood, it will be cheaper than a patched-up peace, leaving Germany free to strike again." The Daily News thinks "there is little doubt that the word restoration is on the tip of the Kaiser's tongue and that the domination of the Pan-Germans in the enemy's policy is fast disappearing."

"Nothing would do more to hasten that disappearance and to strengthen the safer elements in German life than the announcement that the Allies would apply the economic screw if reasonable counsels do not prevail."

The Daily Graphic asserts that "we may be near or far from the goal, but the goal is the surrender of Germany."

#### LORD DERBY VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Derby, accompanied by a military mission, has been visiting the Italian front. The mission had an audience with the King of Italy and was entertained at dinner. Lord Derby also was received by the King and General Cadorna. During the inspection of the Italian front, Lord Derby greeted British gunners, and gained an impression of the difficulties encountered in the fight on the Carso, middle Isonzo and Cadore Mountains. Having traversed hundreds of miles of roads built by Italian soldiers, the mission ended its visit at Venice.

Lord Derby telegraphed to General Cadorna his admiration for his work and that of his soldiers, expressing also a desire to relate what he had seen to the British War Cabinet.

#### GERMAN GENERAL'S STRIKING PAMPHLET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General Freytag-Loringhoven of the German general staff, who recently made surprising admissions concerning the Battle of the Marne, has now published a striking pamphlet entitled "Results of the World War," in which he says:

"The general political and economic situation of the world works only in favor of Germany's enemies, and her armies will be defrauded of the results of their victories."

He also remarks that trench warfare was a great mistake and that aggressive attacks alone brought success, but adds that the German offensive was not strong enough to overthrow the enemy.

The Muenchener Post expresses hope these observations will teach Pan-Germans to estimate limitations of Germany's military power correctly, and adds Germany's world economic situation must be completely changed by reformed foreign policy on democratic lines and, consequently, she does not require strong peace against east and west that would bring her into opposition to all great powers, but farsighted lasting peace by agreement.

#### ENEMY CONSULS LEAVE CHINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SHANGHAI, China (Thursday)—Enemy consuls are now leaving China, the Austrian Minister, von Rothemann, together with the Austrian and German consuls and staffs having started for San Francisco.

## PRESS DIVIDED OVER BELGIUM

Continuance of Debate by German Editors Indicates That Government Has Some Definite Object in Permitting It

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The discussion of the Belgian question still continues in Germany with a freedom that indicates that the Government must have some definite object in permitting it. The latest comments of leading Center and Socialist organs illustrate the character and contradictory nature of the debate. The Koelnische Volkszeitung argues that Belgium cannot possibly remain genuinely neutral after the war, for in any future war she would be the marching-off ground for either Germany or her enemies. In the latter event the enemy's air squadron would invade the Rhemish-Westphalian industrial district, and cut Germany's vital artery on the very first day, hence, with this in view, no German Government can declare it has no interest in Belgium.

The Center organ goes on to observe that Belgium might, as an independent state, lease to Germany districts she needs as naval points d'appui, and says Germany must also have adequate guarantees that the Belgian fortresses, railways and army cannot be used against her. The freedom of the seas, it adds, also includes freedom of narrow seas, and Belgium is the door through which Germany can enforce freedom of the seas in the future.

Meanwhile the Vorwärts says that the question is simply one of annexation or nonannexation, for there can be no guarantees short of Belgium remaining militarily in Germany's hands. It goes on to argue that even though the German reply to the papal note may say nothing concerning Belgium, the fact that it accords with the Reichstag peace resolution means it cannot be a refusal of the Pope's proposals, and as these included the restoration of Belgium the reply is tantamount to a declaration of readiness to take that step.

An organized propaganda of loyalty to the German Emperor, accompanied by a protest against President Wilson's "attempt to drive a wedge between the Emperor and the people," continues to be prominently advertised in the German press. The Cologne Gazette, in an editorial, even admits that enemy diplomats have been achieving some success in jeopardizing German national unity, and complains that a large section of the German people is so infatuated with a change in the Constitution that it ceases to perceive how unjustified are "dictators" like President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Kerensky in preaching freedom to other nations, and how the German politician does the enemy's work "in catching the ball thus thrown to him."

The former minister endeavored to prove the necessity of dismantling Russian fortresses, for which he had given orders. He declared that owing to the conditions of modern warfare the fortresses long had lost all their strategic importance and would only have been traps for the retreating troops.

"At the time of the Russo-Turkish campaign," he said, "I gained the conviction that provisional defensive works constructed while hostilities were in progress were of far greater practical utility."

General Soukhomlinoff concluded by saying that he never concerned himself with politics, but worked exclusively for the welfare of the fatherland.

MONTEREAL, Que. (Thursday)—Charles Edward Girard, alias Henri Monette, was held on Wednesday by Judge Lanctot for preliminary trial next Wednesday, on charges of having stolen dynamite, of having attempted murder of Conrad Therrien, a chauffeur, and of having attempted to murder Lord Atholstan and his family.

Girard was identified by Therrien as one of the two men who engaged him to drive them to Rosemount, and who attacked him on the way.

Because of the absence of Ernest Pellissier, K. C., government counsel, the cases of Lalumiere, Cyr, Wislitzer, Gover, Tremblay, Arsenault, Bolduc, Chagnon, Blackwell and Paquette were postponed until today.

Judge Saint Cyr announced that Tremblay's declaration should remain a part of the record in the case.

POSITION OF FRENCH DEPUTY M. TURMEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The position of the French deputy, M. Turmel, accused of dealings with the enemy, has not been improved by information received in Paris from Switzerland to the effect that the directors of the bank from which M. Turmel declared he had received bank notes found in his locker at the Palais Bourbon deny ever having made such mysterious payments or ever having had any relations with M. Turmel. A parliamentary committee is dealing with the affair.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday)

Campbell King, both American Army and Navy, were awarded the French war cross today for courage shown under extremely heavy fire in the recent Verdun offensive. The Americans were observers with the French Army.

items, clothing, baths, mat huts. Government relies upon our cooperation. Industrial work prospering, 1000 employed. TROWBRIDGE.

The following extracts are from a letter just received from the Erivan branch of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief at Erivan: "There are many more whom we cannot help, than the number helped by us. They come pleading for work until illustrations seem out of place. It is one constant stream of ragged, forlorn women with drawn faces, begging with tears, and even demanding work."

"It is impossible for the people to return to their old homes; conditions are too uncertain. Local farmers and merchants feel the stress of the times too much to employ help, so the refugees are dependent almost wholly on charity. It is pitiful to see people once well-to-do now begging. When the opportunity presents itself most of them swallow their pride and gladly become servants."

"HARRISON A. MAYNARD." Missionaries arriving in New York from Beirut, Syria, confirm all previous reports. There are at least 50,000 orphans in Lebanon alone. American committee earnestly solicits cooperation in relieving this winter the greatest suffering ever known in Bible lands.

#### KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—King George's visit through the munition and shipbuilding plants of Scotland continues to be marked by great enthusiasm wherever the royal visitor appeared. Tuesday and yesterday were busy days, including the investiture ceremony at Inver Park, on the outskirts of Glasgow, where a crowd of 80,000 witnessed the scene. At this point, the King had a magnificent reception by the whole crowd and the decorating of Lord Strathclyde with the Grand Cross of the British Empire was another occasion for loud applause, but the enthusiasm exceeded all bounds when Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker, received the medal of the Order of the British Empire.

Yesterday, His Majesty inspected the Lanarkshire steel mills and engaged in conversation with several of the workmen. Everywhere the King was afforded overwhelming evidence of the tremendous earnestness with which Great Britain's war workers are waging the war behind the lines.

#### GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Witnesses in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, the former Russian Minister of War, who is facing a charge of high treason, having concluded their evidence, the general was invited on Wednesday to give any explanations he might wish to make.

The former minister endeavored to prove the necessity of dismantling Russian fortresses, for which he had given orders. He declared that owing to the conditions of modern warfare the fortresses long had lost all their strategic importance and would only have been traps for the retreating troops.

"At the time of the Russo-Turkish campaign," he said, "I gained the conviction that provisional defensive works constructed while hostilities were in progress were of far greater practical utility."

General Soukhomlinoff concluded by saying that he never concerned himself with politics, but worked exclusively for the welfare of the fatherland.

#### TRIAL OF DYNAMITER FIXED IN MONTREAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTEREAL, Que. (Thursday)—Charles Edward Girard, alias Henri Monette, was held on Wednesday by Judge Lanctot for preliminary trial next Wednesday, on charges of having stolen dynamite, of having attempted murder of Conrad Therrien, a chauffeur, and of having attempted to murder Lord Atholstan and his family.

Girard was identified by Therrien as one of the two men who engaged him to drive them to Rosemount, and who attacked him on the way.

Because of the absence of Ernest Pellissier, K. C., government counsel, the cases of Lalumiere, Cyr, Wislitzer, Gover, Tremblay, Arsenault, Bolduc, Chagnon, Blackwell and Paquette were postponed until today.

Judge Saint Cyr announced that Tremblay's declaration should remain a part of the record in the case.

POSITION OF FRENCH DEPUTY M. TURMEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The position of the French deputy, M. Turmel, accused of dealings with the enemy, has not been improved by information received in Paris from Switzerland to the effect that the directors of the bank from which M. Turmel declared he had received bank notes found in his locker at the Palais Bourbon deny ever having made such mysterious payments or ever having had any relations with M. Turmel. A parliamentary committee is dealing with the affair.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday)

Campbell King, both American Army and Navy, were awarded the French war cross today for courage shown under extremely heavy fire in the recent Verdun offensive. The Americans were observers with the French Army.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

without gaining them the slightest advantage.

Sixteen enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday. Eastern Theater—Front of Prince Leopold: Near Dunaberg (Dvinsk) and in the bend around Lutsik the firing activity of the Russians perceptibly increased.

Front of Archduke Joseph: The Rumanians directed strong attacks against our hill positions south of the Oluz Valley. The enemy forces who at first succeeded in breaking in south of Grozichiti, were thrown back by a powerful counter-attack and were repulsed elsewhere by our fire, sustaining sanguinary losses and losing numerous prisoners.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Near Varnitza and Muncelul Rumanian troops repeated their attacks, which brought them further failure.

Macedonian front: In the Monastir Basin and on the ground between Prespa and Ochrida lakes the artillery activity increased. East of Vojran Lake there were advanced post engagements in which the Bulgarians drove back British mixed detachments.

The supplementary report last evening from general headquarters reads:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—To morning's communiqué states that "we attacked at 5:40 the morning, on a wide front, east of Ypres. Satisfactory progress is reported and our troops have already captured some valuable positions."

The official report made public on Wednesday follows:

The successful raid against the German positions in Inverness copse, reported in Tuesday night's communiqué, was made by troops of the York and Lancaster regiments.

There was nothing of special interest to report.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Our aeroplanes on Tuesday continued to observe for our artillery in spite of the most unfavorable weather conditions. One hostile machine was driven down out of control; two of ours are missing.

There is nothing to report except great artillery activity, which continues on both sides in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

There was marked activity by the artillery on both sides in the sector west of Froidmont Farm and toward Hartebise.

An enemy surprise attack on our trenches northwest of Sancy was checked.

East of Craonne our fire broke down a German attack which was being prepared south of Juvin-court. Northwest of Rheims, in the region of Godat, our detachments penetrated into the German trenches, destroyed material and took prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery combat continued to be waged violently on the Beaumont-Besouvaux front; owing to the energetic action of our batteries, the enemy troops were not able to launch a single attack.

In the Woëvre and in Lorraine our raids into the enemy line northwest of Limey and in the direction of Bioncourt netted us prisoners.

In upper Alsace there were encounters between patrols near Ammorzwiller. The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

The Germans on Wednesday morning attacked a salient of our lines west of the Froidmont Farm. After a short but violent engagement we ejected the enemy forces from a trench of the salient in which they had gained a foothold.

On our side we carried out a surprise attack in the region of Four de Paris and inflicted losses on the enemy troops, bringing back material. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front, but lively and sustained in Champagne in the regions of Souain and Teton.

Belgian communication: In the last two days our artillery has frequently shelled the enemy communications, particularly near Leke, Flinsdick, Hoglandes, Fessin, Predikbom, Clerksen, Searren and Kruisstraat in reprisal for fires carried out at various points in the region of Ramschapelle, Oostkerke and Saint Jacques Capelle. There was bomb fighting around Dinuade which ended to our advantage. Our airplanes have been engaged in pursuit and reconnoitering.

Eastern theater, Sept. 18: The artillery has been active at the Tchernia Bend and around Mont Agneuse, east of that river. A French detachment has occupied a height nine kilometers northwest of Mumlulish on the west shore of Lake Ochrida. We repulsed a minor enemy attack west of Lake Prespa.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official communiqué issued on Wednesday reads:

On Tuesday in several sections of the Trentino front we caused the enemy troops alarm, inflicted losses on them and damaged their defensive works by the activity of our reconnoitering parties and the concentration of our fire. In the direction of Carzano, in the Sugana Valley, one of our parties succeeded in going beyond the enemy lines, capturing about 200 prisoners.

On the Bainsizza Plateau local ene-

my attacks were vigorously repulsed. On Sunday the enemy troops blew up a big mine in front of our positions on the line of Mount Cengio, Martine, Piccolo and Lagazuat. The vigilance and promptness of the defenders frustrated the enemy plans.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday says:

At several places on the Isonzo front there were lively artillery duels during the day. After nightfall the enemy troops rushed to the attack three times, south of Poddesce, without success. On the northwestern slope of Monte San Gabriele, Honved detachments during an advance into enemy trenches captured prisoners and machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Western (Russian) front: Apart from fusillades of varying intensity on several sectors of the front, there were no military operations.

Rumanian front: In the Oena region Rumanians attacked a section of the enemy positions south of Grozechti, and occupied one of the heights. On the rest of this front there were fusillades, more intense in the region north of Irechti and east of Gerlichiti.

Caucasian front: There was no material change.

#### AUSTRIAN REPLY MAY BE PRINTED SATURDAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Vienna papers state that Austria-Hungary's reply to the Pope will be handed to the papal nuncio in Vienna today and published Saturday. Rumors that it contains new and startling proposals are denied, and the reply is described as confined to a detailed discussion of the papal proposals.

#### CAPTAIN COLLINS RETIRES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R. N. C. M. G., has retired from the position of official secretary to the Australian Commonwealth in London. He came to London from Melbourne in 1906 in connection with important defense work for the Commonwealth. While thus engaged, he established the nucleus of what is the High Commissioners' Department of today.

For several years he acted as a representative of the Commonwealth, and when the first High Commissioner was appointed in 1910, Captain Collins was invited by the Federal Government to remain in the London office as official secretary, the post he has occupied ever since.

#### GERMANY'S SEVENTH LOAN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Germany's seventh war loan campaign is in full swing. Subscriptions to the loan opened at the Reichstag yesterday, and will close Oct. 18. Conspicuous advertisements tell the public that the loan "can, must, and shall succeed, else we encourage England to go on fighting." The banks and insurance companies offer facilities to small investors of 100 marks or so, who will be required to pay 10 per cent in cash and the rest in easy installments, covering a period of from 10 to 20 years. Landowners and farmers are expected to subscribe largely, as they are reputed to have plenty of cash available. The Krupps have subscribed for 50,000,000 marks.

GERMAN REPORT ON AIR RAIDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An official German statement issued on Wednesday says:

Our enemies on Sunday undertook several bombing raids against south German territory. Stuttgart, Tuebingen, Freudenstadt, Oberndorf, St. Ingbert, Saarbruecken and Colmar were attacked.

Near Stuttgart one soldier was slightly wounded. At Freudenstadt and at Colmar damage was done to buildings. All the other attacks caused neither losses in killed or wounded nor material damage. Three enemy airplanes were shot down on German soil.

CONFERENCE ON BLOCKADE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is understood that on Tuesday a conference took place between Lord Robert Cecil and M. Albert Metin, French Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in charge of blockade matters. The conversation had for its object closer cooperation with the policy adopted by the United States Government, which aims at exercising a much more rigid pressure on the enemy without interfering with economical conditions in neutral countries.

HOLLAND AND POPE'S NOTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—The Dutch Foreign Minister, replying to a question in the second chamber said the Pope's note to belligerents had been communicated to the Dutch representative at the Vatican but the Dutch Government is not convinced that the attainment of the end in view would be served if they took special steps to support the papal demarche.

IRISH GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The eighteenth meeting of the Irish convention was held yesterday in Regent House, Sir Horace Plunkett in the chair. The future government of Ireland was further discussed.

## FRANCHISE BILL IN CANADA GETS THIRD READING

Following Conferences of Parties Third Reading of War-Time Election Bill Agreed To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Thursday)—For several hours, yesterday, it appeared highly probable that Parliament instead of being prorogued today, would linger on for at least another week. This undesirable possibility was the outcome of the deadlock between the two parties in the upper chamber regarding the provisions in the War-Time Elections Bill relating to the voters' lists in Nova Scotia, whether the provincial lists, at present in force, should be used or whether new lists should be made.

Two amendments were before the House, the discussion on which promised to be an interminable affair, carrying the proceedings of Parliament well into next week. To obviate this state of affairs, four parties and conferences were conducted by the leaders of the two parties, with the result that after several hours of negotiations a compromise amendment was agreed to and in due course, to be exact at 11:20 p. m., the third reading of the bill was agreed to without a division, not before, however, several of the French-Canadian senators had caused a scene by still attempting to obstruct the passage of the bill.

The War-Time Elections Bill will come before the House of Commons today, when the amendment made by the upper chamber will doubtless be accepted, and all that will then be required for the measure to become law will be the signature of the Governor-General.

The time of the lower house was chiefly occupied by voting supply in committee, the principal item being that of \$8,000,000, for military pensions. The Government stated with regard to the present increase in pensions, that it was not intended to go into the matter this Parliament, but to wait for the next session for a complete scheme of pensions to be drawn up.

## STATE PURCHASE OF FOODS URGED

(Continued from page one)

ington, author of one of the propositions on this subject which were introduced at the opening of the convention and on which the proposition reported by the committee was based, read his proposal. It contained a provision that just and reasonable compensation shall be paid in case any property is taken under the authority given. He said he should move so to amend the resolution. His idea was that the proposition should be restricted to taking foodstuffs and fuel under the right of eminent domain. Perhaps other necessities might be included.

Mr. Chase of Lynn was against the resolution on the ground that it would tend to drive private dealers out of business. He did not believe the proposed remedy would meet the crisis and hoped the resolution would not be adopted.

Mr. Powers of Newton favored the amendment of M. Pillsbury which limited the buying and selling to foodstuffs, fuel and ice. He spoke of the consumption of coal, a yearly average of \$120 for every family of six, or \$20 per person. "We pay \$10 a ton for coal," he said, "but I could be put into our bins at a profit for \$6 in view of the cost at the mine and the cost of transportation." The saving of that \$4 would mean \$28,000,000 a year to Massachusetts.

Mr. Thompson of Beverly thought the retailers combined, Beverly coal and wood dealers will not bid against each other for the city's supply. The city can get only one dealer to bid on its annual contract.



Characteristic of  
**WETHERN'S**  
Trimmed Hats

Every one smart and wearable

Temple Place

West Street



## M. CLEMENCEAU AND STOCKHOLM

French Writer Deals With the Attitude of the Socialist Member of the Recent Ribot Cabinet Toward the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—M. Clemenceau is at Vichy, but this does not prevent him from writing his daily editorial, and the Stockholm conference, or rather the attitude of the Socialist member of the recent Ribot Cabinet toward that conference, has furnished him with a good subject on which to loose his caustic pen.

"M. Albert Thomas, whose qualities I appreciate, will not object if I express my regret at seeing him once more miss the opportunity of saying either 'Yes' or 'No.' It is the Stockholm affair, the subject of everybody's thoughts, to which I am referring. M. Albert Thomas came back to us from Russia holding a provisionally favorable opinion on the subject of a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine. He expressed this opinion, but with a certain amount of reserve—for a reserved frankness characterizes him, still he sided with the view of the Soviet, which apparently is not so partial to the Finnish plebiscite as to that of Alsace-Lorraine. I have been informed that M. Ribot's opinion on this subject greatly impressed him. The leader of the Swedish Socialists is a man inspired with the highest sentiments. I have the greatest opinion of him. But, however devoted I may be to the idea of 'reconciling' France to Germany, I will ask his permission for pronouncing, in my quality of Frenchman, on a French question from the French point of view. I quite recognize that it may be necessary to consider a situation from an objective standpoint. Yet when incontestable justice and national dignity—without which there can be no patriotism—are in full agreement on all points, then neither Brantings nor Thomases can cause me to change one iota. That is what I pointed out to our good traveling minister who brought back from his circumnavigations, in the guise of a Germano-Russian-Swedish curiosity, that Chinese puzzle—a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine.

"M. Albert Thomas is a minister in M. Ribot's Cabinet; it is this which makes the case interesting. Asked to explain himself, M. Thomas gave us a superfluity of words, but no explanation. He quotes at great length all the admirable things he had said against the Alsace-Lorraine plebiscite and emphasized, more cleverly than Mr. Henderson, the advantage, when one has right on one's side, of not enforcing it. All that with a view to ingratiating the Soviet which of all the tin gods I have ever come across is assuredly the most trumpery. Owing to pressure put on him, M. Ribot had to attend a meeting of the Senatorial Commission on Foreign Affairs in order to give a categorical explanation as to the attitude of the Government. His statement was such as absolutely to obviate all possibility of equivocation. He considers a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine as totally contrary to justice and possessed of this additional peculiarity that it is absolutely inapplicable. A single point was left on which light was required: What was the opinion of M. Albert Thomas? M. Albert Thomas is in full agreement with us on this point: such was M. le President du Conseil's reply, which would have satisfied the most exacting. As president of the commission, it was my pleasant duty to formulate this conclusion, and we separated all smiles. Alas, how evanescent was that day of sunshine!

"M. Albert Thomas himself had shut himself up behind a wall of silence. I could have made him speak easily enough, if I had been so minded. But if I may appear severe upon M. Ribot when circumstances demand it, I support him to the very best of my ability when his natural frankness and the gyrations of his character happen to have produced a temporary activity in the right direction. If he had been put to it M. Albert Thomas would not doubt have found some way out of a tight corner. It was preferable to have made him say, through M. Ribot, the very opposite of what he himself had formally expressed. For the adequate direction of our war diplomacy nothing more was necessary. I was silent. He was silent. And everybody was almost satisfied. Let no unfavorable conclusion as regards M. Albert Thomas be drawn from this incident. He is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party—and therefore often obliged to follow those whom it is his apparent duty to direct. He also is a member of the government. That is to say, obliged, as far as possible, to be above all party considerations. I will not consider today how he has acquitted himself in this double and very often contradictory task. It would lead me to formulate criticisms of which he is aware, and to which he is in the habit of replying by an enigmatical smile. Whether he satisfies, or does not satisfy the Socialist Party, is not my affair, while it is my affair to see that he gives an average amount of satisfaction to the exigencies of government. He, on his side, has to face the two aspects of the question at one and the same time; and, what is more, provide solutions as best he can and in his own way. Hence our divergence of views. His party supports a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, and even the Stockholm conference, as has been clearly shown, without even referring to the grave wrong which, apparently, we should be inflicting on the 'Society of Nations,' our present day Messiah, should we be so bold as to demand from Germany reparation for damages resulting from

her high 'culture' expressed in savagery on our territories.

"On this Stockholm affair, as on that of Alsace-Lorraine, we, common run of people, are apparently too inclined to think that a leader of the people ought to be able to reply by a plain yes or no. This appears to be far too simple, since here again as on other occasions, M. Albert Thomas' whole effort has been to answer 'yes' and 'no' simultaneously. What did I read in an official note issued by the Socialist Party? That M. Albert Thomas, speaking to his constituents at Sceaux, had roused applause 'by recounting all the arguments which have been put forward for and against the international conference.' An enumeration without a conclusion is, properly speaking, something like a cart without a horse, quite useless for carrying the harvest. I fully recognize that M. Albert Thomas has gone through every exercise common to the harvester, with the exception of the provision of traction and direction for his cart, filled to overflowing with promises. And that makes a very great difference to the man at the end of the field waiting for a loaf of bread. He has copiously commented on the motion of the Socialist Party, insisting 'on the conditions which he has always personally demanded.' These have been attractive formulas regarding the Stockholm peace which, William II permitting, is not to be 'a peace of conciliation and of compromise.' Responsibility for the war, justice . . . right . . . that is the treasure which Scandinavia holds in reserve for us. All that is all very well. But the least grain of corn—a yes or a no, for example, would suit us infinitely better. What ever are one's intentions one should have the courage to state them. Both with regard to the Alsace-Lorraine plebiscite, and the Stockholm conference, while the Socialists go their own way, M. Albert Thomas is busily gyrating midway between M. Ribot and M. Ribot. He is doing what is known as walking round and round the pot. It is very meritorious, of course, but the time will come when he will have to lift the lid and see what is being cooked. The Bagnais wanted us to have a fat fowl in our stewpots, and as much glory accrued to him from that as if he had really provided us with the bird. If M. Albert Thomas' caldron resembled the receptacle of Eolus I could understand so many contradictions and circumlocutions. But having stirred the boiling pot in which the stew stirred, it is time for him to grip the tibia with his fork and show us what is his contribution to the Spartan meals which it is the intention of M. Violette to provide for us.

"I will not press the argument. Difficulties do not arise from the fact that they are brought to the light of day. Events make them very apparent to those who may believe that, in order to conquer them, it is sufficient to ignore them.

"From the House of Commons the news reaches us that the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, and even Italy, have decided to refuse passports to the delegates who are showing rather too much zeal from perfectly sound motives, let it be understood—to enter into relations with the firm William Scheideemann & Co. It could not be otherwise. Discussion on the question of the responsibility for the war is useless. Just as if they did not know as much on that score as we do. The problem of responsibilities has not given over our territory for three years to fire and sword. What is at stake is dominant power. Germany has willed that it should be so. We claim to put power at the service of justice, and the Kaiser and his people claim to put it at the service of their exploitation of the human race. No Swedish or French conversations can alter that fact. William has given over to the guns the right to speak, and with the guns it must remain."

### JUGO-SLAV MESSAGE OF LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CORFU—The Jugo-Slav officers who served in the Austrian Army, and who surrendered to the Italians on the Isonzo front, have sent the following telegram to M. Ristich, the Serbian Minister in Rome: "The undersigned officers of Jugo-Slav nationality, late of the Austro-Hungarian Army, who, in order to escape from the Austrian tyranny, have surrendered to free and allied Italy, beg Your Excellency to transmit on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Peter I, the expression of their most sincere devotion, admiration and fealty to the supreme chief and wise sovereign, who, conscious of the heroic tradition of the Karageorgevitchs, knew well how to lead the nation towards a better future. Serbia, which is so great, in the grateful hearts of the Jugo-Slavs was never annihilated, and the admiration of the whole wide world was never so great for her and her dynasty. In offering our warmest wishes, we are ready to sacrifice our lives in order to contribute to the rapid restoration and liberation of our beloved country. May God Almighty protect Peter I, the King of the Jugo-Slavs, and the dynasty of Karageorgevitchs." The telegram bears the signature of 24 officers.

### LOSS OF AFRICAN MAILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Postmaster-General announces that letter mails for Dahomey and the Ivory Coast, and letter and parcel mails for the Cameroons, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togoland and Sierra Leone containing letters, etc., which reached the port of departure from Aug. 1 to Aug. 11, inclusive, and parcels which reached the same port from July 31 to Aug. 10 inclusive, have been lost through enemy action. Mails for the United Kingdom from Nigeria, the Gold Coast Colony and Sierra Leone, which left Lagos on July 11, Accra on July 13, Secondee on July 14 and Sierra Leone on July 18 have also been lost.

## INDIA AND HOME RULE QUESTION

Subject Continues Center of Interest in Indian Circles—European Opinion Stirred by Mesopotamia Controversy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Two subjects are agitating public opinion in India at the present time. One is the home rule movement, the main interest of which at the moment centers in the interment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues; and the other is the Mesopotamia controversy, which has taken on a fresh lease of life as the result of the publication of the report of the Mesopotamia Commission and the subsequent debates in Parliament.

It is interesting to note that, as between these two topics, Indian opinion concerns itself almost exclusively with the home rule question, while European opinion has been stirred up by the Mesopotamia muddle to the exclusion of practically every other subject. Nationalist India has unquestionably been very much roused, not so much by the sequestration of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, as by the intimation thus conveyed that the imperial and provincial governments in India are hostile to the home rule program. The Nationalists point out also that the governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab have recently made speeches intimating that, in their view, India will not be ready for any great extension of self-governing powers for many years to come. Now the Home Rule Party, which may be taken to represent the extreme section of the Indian National Congress, demands that measures which will go far to place India on a political level with the other dominions, shall be introduced as soon as the war is over. Palling such measures, they more than hint that India will be the scene of an unrest far more serious than anything of the kind that has ever been known before.

These views are probably held by the majority of educated Indians, who, of course, form a mere drop in the bucket of India's millions. The interment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues has come upon this state of mind with a shock which is all the greater because hitherto it has been tacitly assumed that Mrs. Besant was, in virtue of her nationality, immune from arrest. The discovery that, even an Englishman or an Englishwoman is liable to disciplinary visitation at the discretion of a provincial governor has served to impress Indian opinion still further with the conviction that the ruling powers are in deadly earnest in their opposition to home rule.

On this subject European opinion is more or less apathetic. It is, of course, on the whole strongly opposed to the home rule movement, whose program it considers to be impracticable and in the meantime highly dangerous, but it declines to take Mrs. Besant seriously—and in this the home rulers themselves might possibly be found to agree—or to believe that the British Government either in England or in India would run the tremendous risks involved in giving India self-government before she is ready for it.

The European community in India is far more anxious to have the Mesopotamia bungle straightened out than to discuss the rights and wrongs of Mrs. Besant's interment or the expediency or otherwise of self-government after the war. It is, of course, highly indignant over the melancholy revelations of the commission as to mismanagement in every direction, and while it severely censures Sir Beauchamp Duff, the commander-in-chief, Sir John Nixon, the commander in Mesopotamia, and Sir William Meyer, the finance member of the Government of India, it insists upon the special responsibility of Lord Hardinge, in view of that Viceroy's "well-known tendency to do things 'off his own bat,'" and to reduce the consultative element in the council to nil. The Calcutta press, which has been Lord Hardinge's unsparing critic ever since he moved the seat of government to Delhi, is especially vehement in this matter, but Allahabad and Madras both blame the former Viceroy implicitly or explicitly. The only influential journalistic voice which has been raised on Lord Hardinge's behalf is that of the Times of India, the leading paper of the Bombay Presidency, which waxes indignant over what it describes as a highly unfair report and considers that Lord Hardinge should be rewarded instead of being blamed. The Times' championship of the late Viceroy tends rather to emphasize the condemnatory attitude of the other European papers.

The Indian press and public, on the other hand, is strongly inclined to ignore the whole business, and to let Lord Hardinge down as gently as possible. The scandal of non-efficiency, which affects the English community so much, is not nearly so great a stumbling-block in Indian eyes as it is in European. On the other hand, many educated Indians remember the former Viceroy's real sympathy with Indian aspirations, and his stand on the indented labor question. Such record is in their view amply sufficient to offset any little sins of omission and commission of which Lord Hardinge and his colleagues may have been guilty.

At the moment of writing the Mesopotamia report has not been published in India, and criticisms relating to it have had to base themselves upon the Reuters' summary thereof. Upon one point to which attention is directed by the report, however, the Calcutta papers have seized with great eagerness, and that is its condemnation of what has been known for many years as the "Simla exodus." Reference has been

made in this correspondence to this aspect of Indian administration, viz., the practice, which has now prevailed among practically all Indian governments for half a century, of carting themselves, their servants, their army of clerks, their mountains of baggage and their archives up to some hill station at the beginning of the hot weather and back to the plains at the beginning of the cold weather. The Government of India thus traveled 1500 miles twice a year, at a cost reckoned some years ago, of three lakhs of rupees per annum.

When the expenses of moving all the provincial governments into the bargain is considered it will be seen that the aggregate yearly cost to the taxpayer is a serious matter. But this is not the only, or even the chief objection to the system. It is asserted that the Government of India, to take the most important administration, grows completely out of touch with the country during its eight months of seclusion on the hilltops, and looking back over the past half century it certainly seems as though most of the bad mistakes made by the Government have been made while it was summering at Simla, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." The Calcutta press, of course, maintains that this policy of isolation has been accentuated by the move to Delhi, and it seems in the Mesopotamia muddle proof positive that this view is correct. Here naturally the English press in the other centers disagrees with the Calcutta papers. It condemns the government of Lord Hardinge, but it is by no means eager to see the Government of India returning to Calcutta and making that city once more its cold weather capital. It is interesting to note that on this question Indian opinion is largely, if not entirely apathetic. It does not seem to strike the oriental as anomalous that the ruling power should endeavor to make itself comfortable during the hot weather months. The English press in India, however, professes to cherish a high ideal of duty so far as the Government is concerned and is scandalized by the tendency which it discovers in the Government and its apologists to sacrifice the public interest to its own ease and comfort. In short, a fresh campaign against the "Simla exodus" has been started and it remains to be seen whether it will share the fate of the two preceding campaigns, 20 and 30 years ago, respectively.

## BULGARIA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The German and Austro-Hungarian press has given prominence to a statement made to a group of journalists, recently, by M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, on the subject of Bulgaria's relations with her allies as to the matter of war aims.

Our national unity, said M. Radoslavoff, is guaranteed by treaties which our allies protect as sacred and inviolable. The machinations of irresponsible people will in no wise avail to impair our work. The peace formula concerning annexations in no way prejudices Bulgaria's right to possess the liberated territories. Our allies have given us formal guarantees to that effect, since we are by no means waging war to achieve an imperialist expansion, but to realize national unity. Accordingly Bulgaria will unite the territories, hitherto severed from her national patrimony, and the injustice done by the Treaty of Bucharest will thus be suitably repaired. The economic situation of the country is good, and our relations with our allies are excellent. Bulgaria affords them her support, just as they afford her theirs. Standing firm and united among themselves, the members of the league of the Central Powers are always ready to conclude an honorable peace.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna pronounced this speech to be of especial importance. Dr. Radoslavoff, it remarked, has said that Bulgaria's national unity is guaranteed by treaties which her allies protect as sacred and inviolable, and that the peace formula concerning annexations involves no prejudice to Bulgarian rights, the allies having given the government in Sofia formal assurances on the subject. It is evident from the Premier's speech that complete unity prevails among the states belonging to the Central Powers. It is notorious that lately efforts have been lacking in England to lure Bulgaria to the side of the Entente. Noel Buxton, the member of Parliament, who has for years carried on so active a propaganda in favor of Serbia, and who certainly is not among the friends of Bulgaria, published an article in an English magazine some weeks ago in which he earnestly recommended the Government to promise Bulgaria everything with a view to detaching her from the Central Powers. The right answer is contained in the speech of the Premier, Dr. Radoslavoff. We are waging the war together, and shall remain united until the conclusion of peace and beyond it. The Bulgarian Premier's declarations show that the government in Sofia is completely satisfied with the agreements concluded with its allies. The Central Powers are a bloc from which nothing can be split off, and the Entente will have to reckon with the fact.

### WOMAN EDITOR SUPERSEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Socialist Party executive has recently deprived Clara Zetkin of the editorship of the Gleichheit, the organ of the Women's Socialist International, a position that she has held for 27 years, because she has carried on the paper in accordance with the views of the Minority Socialists. She is at present collaborating in the women's supplement to the Leipziger Volkszeitung, and has received a great number of letters expressing sympathy with and support of her attitude.

## SOFIA MAKES A MOVE FOR PEACE

Bulgarian Emissaries Reported in Switzerland Endeavoring to Treat With English Residents—King Ferdinand's Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—M. Venizelos recently describes Switzerland as an important point for Balkan diplomacy. The Italian press generally, speaks of it as a nest of spies. The Messaggero says that Switzerland is full of Bulgarian emissaries and that they are specially chosen for their knowledge of the different peoples with whom they are endeavoring to treat. Bulgaria, it states, is intriguing for a separate peace. A former Bulgarian Consul at Birmingham has been selected to deal with the British residents and to try and induce them to believe that the Bulgarians are not really at war with England, but only with Serbia. The Socialist leader, Sakaroff, has been sent to deal with his allied and neutral comrades, and three native professors are to introduce themselves into professorial circles for the same object. The Minister at Berne and the Consul at Geneva are important foreign office officials who have studied in Switzerland.

King Ferdinand, the alien ruler of the sturdy descendants of the ancient Bulgars, may find himself the victim of his own ambition. Should the great war result in the defeat of the Central Powers it would spell his ultimate downfall, for at the beginning he was not popular with the people. The army had been badly crippled by the first and second Balkan wars and the prospect of a fresh conflict was not a welcome one. Temperamentally, too, an alliance with the Turks must have been repugnant to the Bulgarians, who always considered them their natural enemies.

For upwards of 15 years, the history of Bulgaria has been a history of active and violent struggles against their infidel neighbors. Their own people in Macedonia have been oppressed and maltreated by the Turks and very often butchered by them. The prospect of having to take an active part with their late enemies against the Entente was, therefore, never a pleasant one to the people themselves. England had always been their friend, while Russia had liberated them from the yoke of the Sultan. It is known that every effort was made by the people to avert the evil hour. Envoys were sent to sound the Powers. Bulgaria wanted the aid of England, possibly to induce Serbia to give up some of the territory acquired in the second Balkan war. In return for this Bulgaria was to send a sufficient force to hold the narrowest part of the Dardanelles for the Entente. As they were practically on the ground the advantages of such an offer were manifest. What happened is not exactly known, whether the English Government was unable or unwilling to exact such a pledge from Serbia, or had not sufficient time to do so remains a mystery. Forty-eight hours later the envoys were told most politely that it was inadvisable they should leave London. Ferdinand had fallen under the German lure, and acting for himself, had pledged his country to support the Central Powers!

Not for the first time has Ferdinand failed his people in a crisis. The writer of this article remembers a little incident during the conflict against the Turks in 1902. The Bulgarians, infuriated at the cruelties inflicted on their helpless brethren in Macedonia, asked for help from the Crown and Government. Receiving no satisfactory reply, great unrest ensued, all classes were infected—members of the Government and the army alike—all were determined to avenge their brothers. A band of desperate men formed a committee of vengeance, took to the mountains and from there carried on a guerrilla warfare for over five months. They would swoop down on their foes from their mountain fastness, execute a summary vengeance and then return to their shelter in the hills. Ferdinand, then only Prince, had almost promised armed intervention; he also promised to receive a deputation and review a procession of the people who had assembled to protest against the atrocities of the Turks. Sunday morning was fixed for the procession. A silent parade of men, women and children started from headquarters. They carried rude banners, depicting the tortures of their suffering brethren, the more impressive from their very crudeness. The palace of the Prince was in full view of the procession and the flag was flying which told that the Prince was in residence. As the head of the column reached the gates, which were closed, the flag was pulled down. The Prince had left secretly the night before.

Born in Vienna, Ferdinand of Coburg was carefully educated by his ambitious mother, the Princess Clementine, for the high position she coveted for him—a throne. His chief recommendation for such a position seems to have been a love of ceremony and a fondness for displays.

Physically, the Bulgarians are a fine race of men, brave and also industrious. Left to themselves, or with a

Ladies' Pure Dye Silk Hose No. 1300—\$1.35 the Pair

Black, White and all colors. Full Fashioned. Slightly Durable. Delivered Free. Licent by L. M. STACKHOUSE CO. Sole distributors Silver Star Hosiery. 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa. Catalogue Free. Agents Wanted. HOSIERY FOR THE FAMILY.

ruler who understood them, their progress might have been rapid and sure. Many of the prominent people, even among the army and government circles, have been educated at Robert College in Constantinople, the renowned American house of learning, and all speak of its teachings and of its influence with the highest praise and love.

Ferdinand has never won the affection of his people. To them he has always been a "dark horse." He was not popular even with his own set, and the sobriquet of the "Fox" seems to be a just tribute to his crafty disposition. In Vienna he was never "persona grata." His eagerly sought audiences with the aged Emperor were rarely granted, and very often he left the Austrian capital without seeing him. His last bid for the friendship of the Central Powers may cost him dear. Up to this, they have persistently ignored him and now he has been admitted to the friendship of the Austrians and Germans for the moment, because it has suited their purpose to use him for the furtherance of their own designs.

Of his treatment of Serbia, nothing can be said in excuse. The recent discovery of an order, addressed to the Bulgarian headquarters, gives some idea of its drastic nature. For the Serbian prisoner who tries to escape, whipping and hard labor is the sentence. The interned who try to get away, must suffer the confiscation of their property and very often have their houses burned, whilst in many cases the death penalty is enforced. The Government has declared every inhabitant of Serbia to be a fugitive and suspect. Every day, like organized bands of brigands, they have had resource to new methods of destruction, all aiming at the final extermination of the Serbian people.

Ferdinand knows well that should the plans of the Central Powers miscarry, he will suffer the loss of their support. He has earned the hatred of his neighbor Serbia, and he will also reap the reward of his treachery, at the hands of this adopted people, whom he has inveigled into a disastrous war.

## EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—An award given to women crane drivers by the Special Tribunal, appointed under the Munitions of War Amendment Act, 1916, is of special importance, as by their finding the tribunal has accepted the theory of equal pay for equal work. The Tribunal found that the women replacing men as crane drivers in Messrs. William Beardmore's Parkhead Forge, can, after a fortnight's experience, undertake the whole of the work formerly done by men and can perform it with equal efficiency. The award therefore grants the women, after two weeks, the wages and allowances paid to men employed on the same work, less any general advances payable to women by order of the Minister of Munitions. During the first two weeks the women are to be paid at the rate of 6½d per hour.

Representatives of the masters and men in the lithographic printing trade in Scotland, having failed to come to an agreement in respect of wages, at a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, the matter was left to the decision of the chairman. Sir George Askwild ruled that where the present war bonus of 2s. a week is being paid, it should become a war wage, and, in addition, that a war wage of 4s. a week should be given on the first payday in question for the week previous to that pay-day; the war wage to be payable in the same manner as wages are ordinarily payable; and to be due to and dependent on the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

### PRICE OF FRENCH PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—M. Viviani, who is for the present carrying out the duties of M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, has signed a decree by which the price of French daily papers is increased from five centimes to ten centimes. On Mondays and Thursdays the papers will consist of only two pages, and of four the rest of the week. In an explanatory note issued with the decree, the price of paper is stated to have risen from 28 francs for 100 kilos to between 110 and 120 francs, owing to the insufficient production and import of paper. The ministerial decree has been subjected to a good deal of criticism in the press. The Journal declares that the only remedy which will save the French press is one which has hitherto been vainly indicated, that is the intensive and methodical organization of national production.

## NEW PRICE

OF  
**Lion Collars**  
Oldest Brand In America

20 Cents Each  
3 for 50 Cents  
12 for \$2.00

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.  
Troy, N. Y.

HINKLEY & WOODS  
INSURANCE  
98 MILK ST.  
BOSTON  
THE MOST LIBERAL POLICY AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
Tel. 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409 & 4130 Main

## GUARDING THE WORK OF WOMEN

Long Hours in Elevators May Be Shortened—Positions Investigated to Which Girls Are Sent in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If a woman runs an elevator in a factory she has the protection of the law to insure her suitable hours and proper working conditions; but if she runs an elevator in an apartment house in this city, she can be worked seven days a week and 15 hours a day, with no provision for rest and comfort, or even the eating of her meals; and there is no way to help her except by advising her to resign her position. Because women have seldom been operators before, says the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, the legislation covering this employment has been enacted only for men, except where the general factory law for women can be made to cover the case. For this reason, and because an increasing number of women are taking positions running elevators, an appeal has been made to the Board of Health to handle the situation, if any way can be found to bring it within the board's jurisdiction.

The employment clearing house of the committee hopes that there soon will be legislation at Albany on this subject. Meantime the only thing the clearing house can do is to reject calls from employers who refuse to comply with the following conditions for elevator operators: That preference be given to women of 25 or over; that no women be placed until thoroughly trained (the Central Branch Y. W. C. A. will train a limited number free of charge); that no woman be placed as night operator; that no woman be placed where she must work longer than nine hours a day, or more than six days a week, and that a woman operator shall receive the same wages as the man whom she replaces, usually \$30 to \$35 per month.

Cases of girls who are being exploited by their employers are being investigated by the bureau of Information of the Federation of Non-Commercial Employment Agencies, cooperating with the Mayor's Committee of Women.

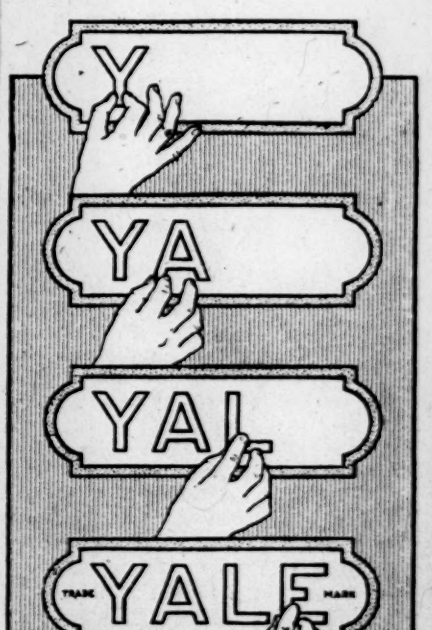
"It is our desire to make employment safe for every woman and juvenile in this city, especially during war time," said Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, superintendent of the bureau of information. "In the 11 months we have been at work we have received 5755 inquiries, have made 4987 visits, and investigated 4571 establishments."

"Both tenants and landlords have found the work of girls universally satisfactory, and the employers are willing to pay them as much as the men whose places they are filling; so we feel that under the proper conditions there is no reason why young women should not be used in such positions."

"I believe that the girls should be unionized. Unionizing, however, cannot be forced, any more than religion can be forced. It must come of itself."

Among the positions to which girls would have been sent but for the bureau's investigation recently, are jobs offered to girls without working papers to work after school beyond legal hours, and jobs for girls to pack herrings in a subcellar, where they had to stand in water all day.

"And yet," says Mrs. O'Connell, "it is difficult to convince people that it is worth while for employment agencies to spend time and money for investigation of positions to which they are to send young girls."



**Yale Door Closers**  
shut out winter drafts

Whether the doors are in your home, office, club, library, church or factory, of course you want them closed. And more than ever during the winter. Your hardware dealer will attach one on trial. Absence of noise is but one of its joys.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK  
Canadian Yale Door Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.



## STRIKES LAID TO PROFITEERING

Secretary Wilson Condemns the Unpatriotic Course of American Business Men—Coal Prices Cited as an Example

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Direct responsibility for strikes and the spirit of unrest in the ranks of labor since the war began was placed on the shoulders of unpatriotic profiteering of American business men by Secretary of Labor Wilson today, addressing the war convention of American business with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"I have told labor," said Secretary Wilson, "that this is no time for them to insist on recognition of their union nor to force changes of standards they could not change in peace time, that this program endangers the future liberty of our people. I now tell you American business men that this is no time to stand upon your prejudices nor to insist upon profiteering, as many of your members have been doing. If you couldn't collect abnormal profits in normal times, you shouldn't take advantage of the necessities of your country in this time of crisis."

"Labor has been restless," he said, "because word has gone forth that the iron and steel manufacturers are making 200 to 400 per cent profits and that shipping, mining and men of other great industries are making enormous profits. This feeling has been justified," the Secretary continued. "My investigation of the coal industry in the eastern states proved it in one of many instances, because we found producers were extorting a five and six-dollar margin on coal."

"You should welcome price fixing on your products because it means a logical standard of pay for labor. Let labor and yourselves find a ground that is acceptable. If not satisfactory, to insure the greatest amount of production at the least cost in cash and labor."

The war is an economic struggle and ocean commerce will win it, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told the National Chamber of Commerce and convention delegates today. The economic struggle began, he said, when von Kluck was repulsed at the gates of Paris and Germany's plans for a crushing blow were disrupted. The Allies, he pointed out, have far more resources than the Central Powers, but the latter's organization and coordination of all material forces is prolonging the war.

Mr. Farrell emphasized that ships must be had if the war is to be won. "An American army abroad grows in numbers," he said, "the demand for tonnage for its maintenance must constantly increase, because these men must be supplied from the home base and cannot depend upon supplies to be drawn from abroad. To meet this situation the United States, through the Shipping Board, has undertaken a colossal program of ship construction. Here is a new enormous and imperative demand for steel that must be met. Production must be stimulated, as millions of tons will be required for military necessities and the naval and emergency fleet program."

New shipyards must be built and thousands of men selected and trained for the new service as officers and crews of the ships that are forthcoming. The United States, he said, may be seen, definitely launched upon a vast enterprise of shipbuilding on a scale which calls for the cooperation and support of every department of American industry and of every productive interest in the country. These ships may well be the very means by which the war may be won for us and for our allies."

Mr. Farrell declared that the Government had not yet succeeded in perfecting a unified control of tonnage, and that therefore many ships might be wasted through a lack of centralized power. He said similar conditions existed in Great Britain at the start of the war, resulting in disorganization and loss of efficiency. The United States Shipping Board, he said, had not sufficient powers absolutely to control all tonnage. He praised the British ministry of shipping, with supreme power over all ocean carriers.

In order to win the war, he declared, America must maintain trade with neutrals, particularly non-European neutrals. Many things essential to the national life, such as Argentine wool, Brazilian manganese ore and Ecuador cocoa, are dependent on this neutral trade. The United States must, also, Mr. Farrell urged, continue to supply the needs of the Central and South American republics so their confidence in this nation may not be shaken.

Not all the wholesale and retail merchants of America are cooperating with the Government's war program. Henry S. Dennison of the War Economy Board of the Council of National Defense told a group meeting. Plans to bring these "industrial slackers" into line and to effect further war economies among retailers to the public are being outlined and probably will be included in the Chamber's final program to be adopted today.

Among the more radical proposals affecting the buying public, particularly the women, were these: Give buyer who carries purchases home a lower price than the woman who has them delivered. Give the buyer who pays cash a lower price than the one who has the goods charged. To eliminate the practice of the woman who buys a spool of thread, has it charged and delivered miles away, and does something of this sort several times a day, charge 10 cents or more for all deliveries up to \$1 and provide a free delivery once a day for supplies aggregating more than \$1.

A national campaign of public education on these and other war economy problems, it was announced by Bently P. Neff of the National Mercantile Dealers Association, will be started through local commercial clubs all over the country by the United States Chamber of Commerce. This campaign will be backed, he said, by the World's Salesmanship Congress, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the United States Travelers and many colleges and universities.

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines proposed a sticker for each retail package carried home, signed by the nation's War Economy Board, and testifying thereby that the carrier is performing a patriotic saving service.

Alba A. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, bitterly attacked the Sherman Anti-trust Law as interfering with the work of business men in aiding the Government in winning the war. "It has been demonstrated," he said, "that the Sherman act will not stand the strain of war."

Daniel Warren, vice-president of the American Trading Company, discussed Pan-American trade, explaining the vast increase in this business during the war and the bright prospects ahead. He urged that the license board, under the Export Restriction Law, be empowered to speed up on releasing cargoes and proposed standardizing of all American staples, to insure uniformity.

William L. Wright, Brockton, Mass., proposed that all retail deliveries be eliminated.

Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, speaking yesterday on the world food situation, declared that the side best able to organize its resources for food production and conservation would come out victorious in the war. "The food situation of America and the Allies is such," said Mr. Hoover, "that the neutral countries of Northern Europe cannot hope to get food from the United States unless they expect to furnish equivalent in other directions to the common pool against Germany."

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Commission in this country, told of his work as purchasing agent for Great Britain and how he is spending between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a week. He also described some fundamental changes in industry that the war has caused in Great Britain and said that some of these changes would take place also in the United States.

E. A. Filene of Boston urged that the International Chamber of Commerce be revived and reorganized to meet after-war problems.

"Food," said Mr. Hoover, "has since the war gradually assumed a larger place in the economies, the statesmanship and the strategy of warfare. If the extremely high prices were not a sufficient demonstration, it is possible, by actual figures, to prove that we have been exporting in many commodities actually beyond our capacity to produce. Our national stock of cereals and animal products, proportionate to our population, was at the beginning of this harvest, the lowest in our history, and many of us have been under the keenest anxiety lest we would face absolute shortage. This anxious period is now happily passed."

## RECOGNITION OF WRONGS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having appointed seven delegates to the Congress of Negroes in Washington in December the National Equal Rights League and the Congress of All Colored Americans at their final sessions are discussing means by which they can make known their demands for a federal law to prevent lynching, for federal aid to education in the South, for equal distribution of school funds, and measures to do away with discrimination against them and their disfranchisement in the South.

This week's meetings of the National Equal Rights League and the Congress of All Colored Americans form the culmination of the various minor means which have been employed by the Negroes of America since the East St. Louis riot, in order to effect a public recognition of the wrongs under which they are suffering.

The delegates propose to call a halt to "oppression" by focusing public attention on their claims for the abolition of discrimination against them, and they hope to accomplish this by holding in Washington in December a congress of Negroes from all over the United States who will stay in Washington until they get some satisfaction from Congress toward the alleviation of what they call the injustices perpetrated upon them because they are Negroes.

It is evident from the speeches made at the meetings here that the Negro believes now that two conditions have contributed largely toward holding him back from what he feels is his rightful place in American life. He is beginning to recognize the necessity of unity, and he is striving to come out from under what he thinks, in some instances, at least, has been false leadership.

STEERS REACH RECORD PRICE  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Native fattest steer sold here at \$17 per 100 pounds, said to be a record for all United States livestock markets.

## PEGGY AND MICK

Peggy was a bay mare of ponderous proportions. Peggy, on her mettlesome to catch a train or deliver a parcel up to time, would cover the ground at an amazing pace, making the hills echo to the thunder of her feet. Peggy may be said to have thundered in and out of town, a distance of about two miles, many scores of times in the course of a week, for Peggy's duties were manifold.

Never a day passed, scarcely even an hour, that Peggy's whereabouts were not in question. "Where d'ye think would Peggy and Mick be?" would be asked. "I have a passel for the four-twenty train." Or, "The Master was askin' for Mick an hour gone now, and I never see a sign of Peggy or Mick here aiver." "Sure, I saw Peggy and Mick takin' the water kyart below to the stream a long time back." And so on throughout the day. Mick, Peggy and the kyart were in constant requisition. Never did a guest come to stay at the place but Peggy and her kyart, a heavy wooden cart, distinguished from an ordinary farm cart by reason of its springs, must meet the train to bring out the baggage. If a hamper was coming from Dublin, or a box from Carrickross, Peggy's kyart must fetch them out. A meal was wanted, or a sack of flour from the town, what but Peggy's kyart could deliver it in safety. And no sooner would Peggy be heard to clatter into the yard, returning from an errand, than a host of new "messages" were ready to be thrust into Mick's reluctant hands.

"And would ye be askin' the mare to traverse the road ag'in and she just over it, and wantin' to rist herself? Let some o' them dainty thoroughbreds lying in the stable do it." Mick would reply, at the same time unharnessing Peggy with savage ferocity, for the idle attitude of the hunters and carriage horses, with every fresh request for Peggy's services, invariably filled him with contempt. "This mare," he would say, "is the bist in the County Kerry, and the bist in Ireland. It's goin' to bounds with a lady on her back she should be, and earnin' the fox's brush after every rin, and not fetchin' and carryin' for a mob of girls like ye'ze. Git out of me way"—with a frantic flourish of his arms—"she's goin' to her stall and not a move there'll be on her until the mornin'." The imperturbable Peggy meantime standing, half in and half out of the cart, while Mick was wildly throwing the reins over her back and knotting the traces into two round black balls.

Then a sudden pause, as if a brilliant thought had come to him, and the often acted drama was repeated. "What is it thim? Bring out the oil, d'ye say? Be gob, he'd say, 'I'll do it, just to show ye that this mare is neither sick nor sorry, and whin the thoroughbreds is havin' their silken manes combed and 'cinted, and themselves fanned after a ten-mile drive, Peggy's on the road and not a hair on her is turned, and she out since the first star laded from the sky. Your match," he would say to Peggy, as he pulled the harness into its place and backed her again between the shafts. "Your match ud be hard to find in all Ireland. Is the Master within?" was the next question. "He is, he's within and askin' for you this long time back. What the devil is Mick doin' all th' afternoon loiterin' along the road with the codd mare, he's been sayin' and," assuming an impressive cowl, "he waitin' for the seeds you were bringin' from the town." "He was, was he?" says Mick, taken in for the hundredth time. "He was sayin' that? Well, maybe he's said it once too often. Mick and the codd mare'll be missin' one of these fine mornin's, and where'll he be thim? He's the one that ud be down on his two knees draggin' round this yard for dear life and beggin' herself and me to come back. That's what he'd be doin'." Then, with sudden shrewdness, "Look it, Mary, did Paddy take the apples to the train? Well, there's a good girl, make shure for me. It's not goin' in again, at dead o' night I'd want o be." After receiving a few more messages in perfect good humor, and without further mention of the mare's perfections, Mick, a round hat shoved firmly down over his eyes, seated solidly in the middle of the long wooden seat that spanned the kyart, springy whip with a long lash held out over his right elbow, rolled at length in great style out of the yard.

On all occasions, indeed, Mick showed style. His appearance in the station yard was marked above all things with style. Up the broad slope he'd come, ten miles an hour, flourishing his whip, turning sharply round at the top of the hill, in among the juries and their cars with a clatter and a bang, and flinging himself with a businesslike air into the station. "How are ye, Mick?" "Is it Mike himself that's in it?" Or, "Oh, for pity look at Mike and the old mare!" which remarks passed unnoticed, for Mick was a man of business at the station. "Here," he'd say to the porters, "have you anything within for the big house? If ye have, set it there," indicating a convenient corner of the station yard, "so as it'll be handy for me comin' back." And without another word he was setting the pace down the station hill again and out into the town, the mare thundering over the narrow bridge and among the small donkey cars with deafening tread. The early visit to the station had been undertaken for no other purpose than to show off Peggy's paces when the yard was full of juries waiting for the great train of the day, the afternoon train, from Dublin.

On his return Mick would, as likely as not, sit on a wooden post, or on a trunk, and discuss the affairs of the county for an hour with any comer, joggin' quietly home afterward, as if time were of no account, murmuring to the mare as he went, and often resorting to old grievances regarding her treatment in the past. "D'ye mind whin ye had to go over and fetch Miss Lucy and Miss Mary Moore from the race course, the night their horse lost his shoe? A poorin' night it was, too, and the rest of thim beauties in the stable too wake to go."

Generally speaking, Peggy's prowess was so remarkable that the strength and power of endurance in other horses faded to nothing beside hers. But it was on Sundays that Mick got his best chance. For then the back of the cart was fitted out with a couple of long seats and all the women from the place, dairy maids, laundry maids and servants included, were conveyed to church. The more the merrier certainly for Mick, for with every passenger Peggy's praises rose to greater heights. "Come on, the mare won't even look round to count ye," he'd say. "It's puttin' blinkers on the satin skins we'd be if it was a couple of thim we had yoked in front of us this day. Git up, git up," he would roar in friendly tones, "she's able for ye. What are ye holdin' back for?" as they sorted themselves and boarded the car one by one. "Are ye afraid that Peggy can't git ye started from the yard? She'd make short work of it if she'd to climb a mountain, and swim a river, with the lot o' ye'ze. Instead of traveling a hie road, all smooth and highly polished, between here and the town." The party, although already bursting out like a full load of hay over the side of a wagon was added to all along the road at intervals.

## NO LOSS FROM GERMAN SPY AT CAMP BORDEN

Canadian Minister Denies Report Nine Aviators Had Been Victims of German Spy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Thursday)—On being shown a telegram by The Christian Science Monitor representative to the effect that a report had appeared in New York stating that nine Canadian aviators at Camp Borden had lost their lives through the agency of a German spy, Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Militia, described the report as nonsensical.

While explaining that the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Borden was not

Peggy, with her head well down, banging along with a foot on either side of the road, used to be pulled up with a jerk as each church-goer was sighted. "Is it Missus Murphy walkin'?" in tones of surprise, Mrs. Murphy being picked up every Sunday. "Well, to see the likes o' you walkin'." Git up, Missus Murphy, there's room and to spare, and the mare don't know but that she's got an empty kyart behind her." Or, "Missus O'Halloran yourself, ye poor woman, come up beside me, Missus O'Halloran, ye'd be killt before ye got to the town." Mick, in his best Sunday black, with elbows well squared for a flourish, had started the journey right in the middle of the front seat, but as each fresh passenger was urged to join the party Mick went farther and farther to the right until he was seated precariously upon the extreme edge, from where in sheer triumph he delivered his final shot. "Not one of ye'ze but'll be trampin' on your two feet next Sunday, down in the gray of the dust and the heat of the sun, or through the poorin' rain and mud, between the ditches, and over the hills and the valleys, to the city, for it's Peggy that's to be on Thursday, and Friday, and Saturday, goin' in harness, single and double, and jumpin' and racin', and takin' prizes, in the competition at Balls Bridge. The judges themselves have sent her an invitation to be prisint." K. L.

## CHINA NO FACTOR IN CONFERENCES WITH JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although there is no intention, so far as this Government is concerned, to inject discussions, at this time, of matters immediately connected with the co-operation in the war into the conferences with the Japanese Mission, persistent efforts are made in some quarters to bring China into the field. The latest effort is the publication of a statement, an Englishman, had arrived in Washington on Tuesday night to observe the conferences and protect the interests of China.

Officials of the State Department and at the Chinese Legation have not heard of any such official's presence in Washington. Furthermore, no intimation has come from China that a Commissioner was to be sent.

In diplomatic and State Department circles here it is declared that not only is there no immediate cause to send such official to Washington, but that the Chinese Legation is abundantly fitted to care for any situation that might arise, and among those best informed, no unusual situation is expected.

Information from China is, that all classes of people have settled down to the acceptance of the war against Germany as one of the inevitable situations that must be faced. In this national view they are setting about organizing their forces and preparing for whatever part they will have to play. Quiet prevails, and it has become evident to officials that the national crisis, with a war on hand, has had the effect of stilling internal factional differences.

## CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor the Count de Romanones, who is staying near San Sebastian, has telegraphed to the Premier, Senor Dato, his congratulations upon the firm way in which the strike has been dealt with. A communication had been received by the Premier from the Vice-President of the Chamber urging that the arrest of Senor Marcel Domingo at Barcelona is an unwise move and that Domingo, as a member of the Cortes, is immune from such arrest. The Premier has replied, however, that the action was taken by the Captain General of Catalonia, whose powers were absolute, and that the Government did not propose to interfere with his discretion. It seems clear that the greatest dangers of the strike are over for the time being. The train service is almost normal. Madrid is quiet, and large numbers of strikers are resuming work. On the Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante railway the drivers, firemen and shop hands have denounced the strike. The official chamber of industry has intimated to the Ministry of the Interior that the majority of the men on strike wish to go back to work. There are reports of incidents in the provinces, but everywhere the tendency is toward tranquillity.

## NO LOSS FROM GERMAN SPY AT CAMP BORDEN

Canadian Minister Denies Report Nine Aviators Had Been Victims of German Spy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Thursday)—On being shown a telegram by The Christian Science Monitor representative to the effect that a report had appeared in New York stating that nine Canadian aviators at Camp Borden had lost their lives through the agency of a German spy, Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Militia, described the report as nonsensical.

While explaining that the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Borden was not

under Canadian authority, but that of the British war office, the minister added that, of course, if anything of the kind such as contained in the fantastic report had occurred, the Canadian militia department would have cognizance of it.

## MAIL TO CHILE NOW DIRECT

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile.—It has been announced here that the Post Office Departments of Chile and the United States have issued instructions for the direct exchange of sealed mail pouches between New York and Punta Arenas. The service will now be much more rapid than was possible under the old arrangement, with fewer losses and less destruction, as the handlings are reduced to a minimum. As a result of high freight rates and difficulties in obtaining space, imports through the mails have greatly increased here during the last year or two.

## CHEMISTS WILL SHOW PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The progress made by the American chemist under the stress of necessity laid upon him by war conditions, will be illustrated at the third National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, Sept. 24-25. Among the several societies cooperating in the exposition are the New York section of the American Chemical Society, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the New York section, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. The Bureau of Commercial Economics will cooperate in presenting motion-picture illustrations of the chemical industry's progress.



Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Novelty Veils new square or circular designs, 1.00 to 10.00

## Hats Reproducing Foreign Models

### Hats Our own designs

To tell from the French models and reproductions—the hats by Chandler & Co.'s own designers is almost impossible.

Friday, as every day, there will be scores and scores of new styles—direct from our own workrooms.

\$10 to \$75

Lovely French materials in many styles—at prices little more than ordinary hats.

Beautiful, graceful, stylish—imported originals are everywhere admired—and probably nowhere more skillfully reproduced than in Chandler & Co.'s millinery department.

In each detail of line and trimming—the reproductions are identical with the models—Like qualities of French materials are used by our own milliners.

There is but one difference between the foreign designs and the adaptations—the prices. Many reproductions are shown at

\$20 \$25 to \$125

The French originals are in many instances twice, or more than twice, these prices.

## Coats Street or motor

For college girls—for women

Mixture and Velours Coats 25.00

English mixtures in a straight-line model, full belted, with inverted pleat in back—Fur-collared velours coats in deep, rich street shades.

Two attractive new models

Street Coats 35.00

A women's or misses' model in English coating in straight lines, full belted—A velours coat is in youthful style, for school or college girl.

For misses and women

Motor Coats 45.00

Velours royal is most charming in a semi-fitted model, excellent for all figures—A splendid motor coat is of Irish frieze.

Rich and charming fabrics

Street and Afternoon Coats 60.00

Silver-tipped bolivias, suede cloths and duvetyns—Included are reproductions of four attractive Hickson models—for women and misses.

### Waists—high collars.

Georgette—three styles—emb. and beaded, suit shades, flesh, white, black. 9.50.

## Suits for misses

Smart tailored model

Silvertone Suits 35.00

Navy, plum and brown—Same model shown in velours de laine and broadcloth.

Hudson Seal trimmed

Velours Suits 45.00

Semi-tailored in effect—Smart, slender outline, snug-fitting shoulders and collars. Also fine silvertone suits—deep, rich street shades.

With or without fur

Broadcloth Suits 35.00

Mannish snug-fitting shoulders and tailored sleeves—attractive collars and belts—Navy, taupe, plum and seal brown.

Tailored and semi-tailored styles

Women's Suits 25.00 and 29.50

Broadcloths in navy, brown, plum—also burella cloth in new dark shades—unusual qualities at the prices.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West



## CONNECTICUT DAY AT CAMP

Total of 4300 More Men to Arrive at Ayer During Day — Massachusetts Recruits Out-side of Boston to Go Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Late today and early on Friday a quota of 4300 drafted men from the State of Connecticut, together with 100 more from points in Northern Maine, are due at the cantonment of the national army here. A redistribution of the Connecticut men has been made, the latest assignments being as follows: 1920 men to the three hundred and fourth infantry, 625 to the three hundred and second field artillery, 669 to the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and first infantry, 665 to the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and third infantry, 773 to the second and third battalions of the depot quartermaster's brigade.

Fifty of the drafted men left camp this afternoon under orders directing them to report at Boston and join the one hundred and first regiment of engineers, formerly the First Corps Cadets. The men were seated at luncheon when the orders came, and they hastily packed their belongings and were taken to the railroad station in motorcars. They will fill vacancies in the engineer regiment.

The first discharge under the recent dependency ruling of the War Department was made today when Major General Hodges released from service Leo LeBlanc of Marlboro, Mass. He was attached to the ammunition train and was among the first quota to reach camp from Marlboro.

A group of 87 men from Aroostook County, who were due at the camp last night, failed to arrive until this morning, and after unloading at a siding near the division stores, were ordered to await the coming of officers to conduct them to quarters. After a long wait the men decided to find their own way to the camp, and when they failed to reach their destination, Major Rhinlander sent out a detachment of cavalry to locate them.

Friday's arrivals from Massachusetts, outside of Boston, will number 6620 men, who will be divided among the three hundred and second infantry, which will receive 1934 men; the three hundred and second machine gun battalion which will be given 496 men; the three hundred and first field artillery, which will get 1078 men; and 2790 men who will be divided up between the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh battalions of the depot brigade.

Greater Boston drafted men will be assigned to batteries of the three hundred and first field artillery as follows: Arlington, Belmont, battery A; Concord, Waltham, Marlboro, battery B; Stoneham, Peabody, battery C; Somerville, divisions 1 and 2, battery D; Somerville, division 3, batteries B, A and C; Malden, battery E; Medford, Salem, battery F; Lynn, division 1, supply company, battery L; Lynn, division 3, batteries B and F; Lynn, division 2, batteries A and C; Winthrop, batteries C and E; Newton, headquarters company.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, camp commander, today gave out instructions telling the Boston recruits what to bring with them when they come here Sunday. Each man should bring heavy clothing, shoes and underclothing, a heavy blanket or comforter, or both, tooth brush and powder or paste, razor outfit, soap and two bath towels. Suppers will be provided to these men Sunday.

Captain Richmond of the headquarters company has received a gift of sweaters, scarfs, vests and wristers from Mrs. H. G. Lord, chairman of the soldiers' welfare committee of the Brookline Social Aid Society. These are being distributed among the men.

Second Lieut. G. H. Whitney of the national army quartermaster corps has been appointed by General Hodges as acting fire chief of the cantonment and he has begun the work of organizing his force. William E. Corrigan has been appointed mail sergeant by Col. Frank Thompson, commander of the three hundred and first regiment, comprised of the Boston recruits. Jesse Illingworth, formerly of Ft. Warren and attached to the tenth company coast artillery band, has been appointed regimental band leader. L. A. Ryan of Geneva, N. Y., has been appointed regimental sergeant-major.

The first regimental post exchange at the cantonment is nearing completion and will be opened up under the direction of Lieut. Norton McKee, next Monday. Colonel Smith of the three hundred and second regiment has received contributions from his officers of a sum sufficient to purchase a small motor truck for the regiment, and this afternoon Colonel Jeffries, acting adjutant, went to Boston to make the purchase. The truck will be used to haul the equipment and supplies of the regiment.

Difficulty has been experienced by the heavy army wagons in moving over the road between the camp and Ayer village. General Hodges believes the camp will bring sufficient business to the village to warrant the expenditure of the necessary money to put the road in good shape before winter sets in.

Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island came into camp yesterday, the total number arriving during the day being 2127. A few arrived in the morning, but the bulk of the recruits pulled into Ayer about the middle of the afternoon, the Rhode Island men coming on a special train of 16 coaches. Every man was given supper, and the real routine of camp life will not commence until today, when the assignment of clothing will be the first detail attended to.

The second quota men are finding it easy to break into the routine of mili-

tary life. The Greater Boston delegation who will join the three hundred and first artillery tomorrow will find everything in readiness for them. Battery F of this command already has the beds of the coming recruits made up, and the rookies will also find their mess kits on their bunks, as well as their overcoats and their slickers. Uniforms are in waiting for the men in the company storehouse, and all these arrangements will assist materially in getting the men into shape.

Postmaster Murray of the Boston post office yesterday assigned 10 of his most expert clerks to Camp Devens to help in straightening out matters which have resulted in a mail tangle. Although mail for the Ayer camp comes under the supervision of the Fitchburg post office, the postmaster felt that the Boston men, with their greater experience, would be of special value in handling the situation at Ayer.

Mail it is said, has been accumulating ever since the national army men began to arrive in camp, much confusion having arisen because of the inaccurate addresses on letters, in spite of the numerous warnings sent out by the Postoffice Department. The postal authorities say that company and regiment as well as the State from which a soldier comes, should always be included in the address.

Postal authorities have proposed that soldiers immediately upon their arrival in camp, inform their relatives as to what company and regiment they have been assigned.

### Many Parades Planned

Drafted Men to Be Honored on Occasion of Departure for Camp

In many cities and towns throughout Massachusetts parades in honor of the selected men who are to leave tomorrow for Camp Devens will be held, and in several of these, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Lexington, Governor McCall will be one of the participants.

Everett's 45 drafted men will be given a farewell testimonial by the residents of the city this evening, when a parade will be the chief feature. A band concert will also be held, and the men will be addressed by city officials.

The school children of Melrose will turn out en masse tomorrow morning to bid good-by to its quota. A farewell reception will be held at the City Hall at which Mayor Charles H. Adams will extend the good wishes of the city to the men.

An early morning parade will be held tomorrow in Quincy, previous to the departure of the 100 men from that place.

Various military organizations will participate, and at City Hall a flag-raising will take place. The Lexington celebration, which was originally planned for Friday morning, will be observed in the afternoon, so that Governor McCall may attend, after visiting Haverhill, Lowell and Lawrence in the morning, where farewell receptions have been planned. Governor McCall will take his place as a marcher and will speak at the Soldiers Monument in Lexington.

City bells and whistles will be sounded in Beverly and the men of that district will be escorted to the station by Grand Army veterans and members of the state guard. The Red Cross branch of that place will fit the recruits out with sweaters and kits. Fully 2500 school children will take part in the Watertown observance, and there will be speechmaking on the steps of the Town Hall. The factories of the place will be closed for two hours.

A delegation of 10,000 school children is to figure in the Brockton celebration which includes a parade. Factory whistles will be blown at intervals from 9 until 9:30 in the morning. No special celebration is planned for the leaving of the Boston quota on Sunday, the men simply assembling at the North Station to take the special trains which will convey them to Ayer.

### British Mission Drive

Program of Recruiting Campaign to Be Opened on Monday

Brig.-Gen. W. A. White and Lieut. John S. Dennis are expected to arrive in Boston today, and will consider further plans for the recruiting drive by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

A delegation of Fifth Royal Highlanders will arrive in Boston next Monday morning and will be met by a detachment of the state guard and representatives of all the British and Canadian organizations of Greater Boston.

After breakfast has been served, there will be a parade about the city, which will include a stop in front of the State House where Governor McCall will be serenaded. In front of City Hall, Mayor Curley will make an address, and music all along the way will be furnished by brass and pipe bands.

A noon rally will be held on the Common, and the speakers will be Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General White and Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis. In the evening the biggest rally of the drive will be held in the Arena, beginning at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Robert Luce and several British and Canadian officers. There is a possibility that Lord Northcliffe will be present and make an address.

### Women May Get Uniform

Clerks in Northeastern Department Propose Khaki Skirts

A delegation of women field clerks, employed in the various departments at northeastern army headquarters on Huntington Avenue, waited upon Col. Robert L. House of the quartermaster's department this morning, ex-

pressing their willingness to adopt some sort of uniform in keeping with their branch of the service.

Some time ago, an order came to headquarters from Adj.-Gen. H. P. McCain in Washington, authorizing the uniforming of all the men clerks in field service, which has been complied with, but this had no reference to women clerks. The delegation this morning proposed a skirt of khaki with open blouse, unadorned by insignia, and the matter will be taken into consideration with a possible adoption of some dignified service suit.

Master Jack Summerlin, grandson of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, was a visitor at headquarters this morning, and chatted with officers in the various departments. He has already expressed a desire of attending Annapolis Naval Academy, and is anxious to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather, only along naval lines.

Col. Alexander H. Johnson, of the Rhode Island National Guard, who has been on a visit to Springfield, called at headquarters today and paid his respects to Brigadier-General Johnston.

Another visitor at headquarters today was Miss Fannie Goldstein who called in the interests of the American Library Association which aims to provide libraries for army camps and cantonments. Brigadier-General Johnston expressed himself as heartily in accordance with the sentiment of the plan.

A mass meeting in behalf of the association will be held next Sunday evening in Faneuil Hall, at which time there will be several speakers. Brigadier-General Johnston will be represented by Col. Samuel Reber of the signal corps of his official staff.

### Governor Addresses Battalion

Governor McCall hurried back from Holyoke today to leave a word of farewell with the 350 men comprising the battalion of signal troops under the command of Maj. Harry C. Chase, now a part of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards' division.

The Governor addressed the men in the drill shed of the Commonwealth Armory. "I know that you will do your full duty as soldiers," he said, "and hope that you will return again to Massachusetts with your ranks full as you did from the borders of Texas."

### Reception to Drafted Men

At the Dorchester Club on Talbot Avenue tonight there will be a reception to the 45 drafted men from the Suffolk division who are going to Ayer this week. Plans are being made to take all of these men to the cantonment on Saturday in automobiles. Mayor Curley is to be host to 60 drafted men from ward 12 at a reception at Dudley and Vine streets Friday night. The Mayor will give each man a safety razor.

### Recruiting Rally on Common

Another largely attended noon rally of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission was held today on the Tremont Street side of the Common. Col. J. Payson Bradley, past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Channing Cox, Speaker of the House, and Captain Tweeden of the Canadian Gordon Highlanders were speakers. As a result of the rally, several recruits were secured, and others asked for information.

### Flag for the 26th Division

The twenty-sixth division of the army was yesterday presented with a flag of regulation size and hand-sewed, the gift of Mrs. Frank Sturgis in memory of her brother, Col. Philip M. Lydig, who was on the staff of General Parks during the Civil War. The banner, which is of silk, was accepted for the division by its commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

### MELROSE MASONIC COUNCIL ELECTION

Melrose Council, Royal and Select Masters, held its annual assembly last night in Masonic Hall, Malden, when officers for the next year were elected and installed and the yearly reports of officials read. The following officers were elected: Thrice illustrious master, Alfred Rothery; deputy master, Alfred W. Taylor; principal conductor of the work, Albert F. Burgess; treasurer, Illustrious Companion William Woodridge; recorder, Illustrious Companion Willis I. Foss; trustee of permanent fund, for three years, Illustrious Companion Sanford Crandon Jr.; trustee for one year, Illustrious Companion Forrest A. Seavey.

Thrice Illustrious Companion Rothery appointed the following officials: Chaplain, James W. Murray; captain of the guard, Herbert G. Ballou; master of ceremonies, S. Hale Baker; conductor of Melrose Council, Joseph H. Crosby; steward, Andrew G. Robinson; organist, Charles P. Scott; sentinel, Charles H. Badger; assistant sentinel, E. Herbert Small.

Treasurer Woodridge, who has held the position for 11 years, resigned when he was re-elected. He said that it would be impossible for him to meet with the council next winter, and that he thought it best to retire despite the fact that the council offered to name a deputy treasurer for the time of the illustrious companion's absence. Edward W. Goodale was thereupon elected treasurer.

### VETERANS HOLD REUNION

The annual meeting and dinner of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment was held at the Quincy House yesterday. These officers were elected: D. H. Hall of West Acton, president; Benjamin Ford and James Adams, vice-presidents; F. H. Stevens, secretary; W. C. Greenwood, treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at West Acton on Sept. 19, 1918.

## FIXED PRICE FOR GASOLINE ASKED

Action to Be Heard by Oklahoma Corporation Commission Charges Oil Companies Discriminate Against State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An action that is scheduled to be heard before the State Corporation Commission during the October term has been brought by the State, through Attorney-General Freeling, asking the commission to fix a maximum price for gasoline in Oklahoma.

The case has been delayed somewhat because Mr. Freeling thought it best to wait and see what action the Federal Government would take relative to prices of petroleum and its refined products. If the Government should attempt to fix the price of gasoline, the State will not be disposed to press its case further before the commission, as it does not desire to be placed in an attitude of interfering with the present Federal price-fixing program.

The petition asks the State Corporation Commission to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices for gasoline. It was filed over a year ago and since that time the Attorney-General has been taking evidence in various states, where, the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries operate, in order to substantiate charges in the petition that this corporation discriminates against Oklahoma, relative to the price of gasoline. Testimony has been taken in Dallas, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; Chicago, Kansas City, and Whiting, Ind., as to the cost of producing gasoline.

Attorney-General Freeling states that this testimony shows discrimination, not only against this State, but also between different sections of Oklahoma. For example, he says that he found, at the time of making one of his investigations, that gasoline was selling in Kansas and at stations on the north line of Oklahoma, for 19 cents a gallon, while in Oklahoma prices ran as high as 25 cents a gallon. He also says that gasoline was being sold for a higher price in the vicinity of the refineries of Oklahoma than to the people outside the State.

The antitrust laws of Oklahoma prohibit discrimination in price of any product between sections of the State, due consideration being taken of differences of cost of transportation. The law also gives the State Corporation Commission power to regulate and to fix prices of commodities controlled by public service corporations.

### MAYOR MITCHELL'S MAJORITY LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Late returns today reduced Mayor Mitchell's majority over former Senator Bennett for the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York City to 1119. With two election districts missing, Mayor Mitchell received 36,646 votes and Mr. Bennett 35,527.

Morris Hillquit was nominated by the Socialists. No estimate of the Socialist vote cast was available this afternoon.

The total Republican vote cast was less than a third of the city enrollment of the party. The surprising vote for Mr. Bennett is taken to indicate that the opposition to Mayor Mitchell in the rank and file of the Republican organization is greater than was expected, and fusionists are expected to profit by the lesson taught them in the primaries and wage the campaign against Tammany with renewed vigor.

In the contest between Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rugh, and John V. McAvoy for nomination for the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, the latter, Charles F. Murphy's candidate, won easily, although this contest had been expected to show more anti-Tammany strength.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Senator Bennett has issued the following statement:

"The vote at the primary shows that the Republican voters regard the Mitchell administration as a scandal and that they will not submit to a repetition of it. This is the dirtiest day's work that Samuel S. Koenig has ever done. Under him the Republican organization in New York County has fallen to the low level of Jake Patterson and of the Sullivans of 20 years ago. Koenig has caused it to place the dollar above the principles and success of the Republican Party. This fight for righteousness and decency in the Republican Party and in the city administration has just begun and will not cease until all leaders like Sam Koenig have been driven out of the organization and a decent government is brought about in the city of New York. I expect to take immediate steps to have a recount of the vote and confidently predict that on election day my name will appear on the ballot as the Republican nominee."

### SALES OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Several cases of alleged bootlegging were heard in the United States District Court here yesterday by Commissioner Heady. Michael DeCastro and Charles Nell of Westfield were held under \$1000 bail each for the Federal Grand Jury. It is alleged that on Sept. 3 they were operating a shoe shining and repair shop in Westfield, next door to a wholesale liquor establishment, and several soldiers in uniform obtained liquor at their place for \$2 a quart, the stuff being conducted as a "blind tiger." A considerable amount of in-

toxants was found in the cellar. It was said.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis Goldberg of Boston appeared for the Government and R. J. Morrissey of this city for the defendants. Mr. Goldberg said the United States Government is determined to stamp out bootlegging and make the selling of intoxicants to soldiers in uniform impossible.

Delmar Bennett of Westfield, also arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting in the sale of liquor to a soldier in uniform, was discharged.

Wladyslaw Marcyjory of Westfield, arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Edward J. Leyden on a similar charge, was arraigned before Commissioner Heady and held under \$300 bail for a hearing at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

### MANTELL AS SHYLOCK AT SHUBERT THEATER

Robert B. Mantell in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" at the Shubert Theater, Boston. The cast:

Shylock ..... Robert B. Mantell  
Salarino ..... E. Alan Cooper  
Salanio ..... John Alexander  
Antonio ..... John Burke  
Gratiano ..... Guy Lindsey  
Lorenzo ..... Albert Barrett  
Fassanio ..... Fritz Leiber  
Balthasar ..... Franklin Salisbury  
Solanio ..... Frank Peters  
Launcelot Gobbo ..... John Wray  
Tubal ..... George Westlake  
Duke of Venice ..... Frank Peters  
Nerissa ..... Marion Evensen  
Portia ..... Virginia Bronson  
Portia ..... Genevieve Hamper  
In the evening Mr. Mantell played "Richelieu" drama by Bulwar-Lytton. The cast:  
Cardinal Richelieu ..... Robert B. Mantell  
Gaston ..... E. Alan Cooper  
Baradas ..... Albert Barrett  
De Berenger ..... Alexander  
Adrian de Mauprat ..... Fritz Leiber  
Huguet ..... John Burke  
Joseph ..... Frank Peters  
Francisco ..... John Wray  
Louis XIII ..... Guy Lindsey  
A Captain of Guards ..... Charles J. Ryan  
Marion de Lorme ..... Marion Evensen  
Julie de Mortemart ..... Genevieve Hamper

Mr. Mantell had an unusually responsive audience at the matinee, for upwards of a thousand high and preparatory school pupils witnessed his Shylock, finding academic interest as well as entertainment in his presentation of the Shakespeare play that is included in the reading of practically all the college entrance requirements. These pupils will have a vivid idea of the play as a result of that vigorous and clear performance, for again Mr. Mantell proved that he is intent in his present performance on placing emphasis on character and play, rather than on actor and scenery. He steadily humanized Shylock, making no attempt to get grand tragic effects as once was the custom in attacking the part. Mr. Mantell makes no effort to exalt Shylock as a type of race. His performance in the trial scene was instinct with dignity and power, with no descent to easy tricks of catching applause. Miss Hamper is an unusually girlish Portia, satisfactory in all but perhaps the weightier moments. It is to be regretted that Mr. Mantell does not repeat the admirable Jacques he acted in Miss Anglin's performance of "As You Like It," giving Miss Hamper an opportunity to play the blithe Rosalind. Mr. Leiber makes a manly Bassanio, a role too often given an effeminate performance. Good-sized audiences are rewarding Mr. Mantell's engagements, another large house applauding his familiar performance of "Richelieu" in the evening.

### LYNN'S INDUSTRIAL CONTEST IS CLOSED

LYNN, Mass.—Settlement of the labor difficulties in this city which have closed 22 shoe factories since April 18 was reached at a conference between representatives of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association and the joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers Union in City Hall, and presided over by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Under the terms of the agreement signed by the representatives, there are to be no strikes or lockouts for three years, and the status quo ante is to rule until terms are reached by Mr. Endicott, who is to act as sole arbiter.

### MOTION PICTURE FOR LIBERTY LOAN WORK

A motion picture, for use in the second Liberty Loan campaign, to show the average American the absolute necessity for strict economy and sacrifice, and willingness to give every available penny to the support of the Government, if the United States is to wage the war successfully, has been prepared by order of the Treasury Department, and will be shown for the first time in Boston tomorrow morning at a private performance at Keith's Theater for those who are actually engaged in selling the bonds.

According to the latest estimates of the Treasury Department, the Government must raise over \$13,000,000,000, or a little more than one-third of the annual income of every man, woman, and child in the United States before next July. The picture will be released to the general public soon after Oct. 1.

### MANY OF YALE FACULTY AT WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Many notable contributions to the work of preparing the United States for the war are being made by members of the faculty of Yale University, more than 30 of whom have been granted leave of absence or have resigned to work with the Government. The list also includes 11 assistant professors who are engaged in some form of war serv-

ice, and 17 instructors doing active military duty.

Service for their country is being performed by these faculty members in many different branches of the war emergency work. They are to be found as instructors, engineers, investigators, financiers, Y. M. C. A. workers, and the like. Among the professors who are engaged upon this work are the following:

Prof. Hiram Bingham of the Graduate School, who is a major in the signal service, with charge of the ground instruction camps for aviators; Prof. John Duer Irving of the Sheffield Scientific School, captain in the engineer corps in France; Prof. Joseph Marshall Flint, major in charge of Base Hospital No. 39; Prof. Austin Morris Harmon of the college is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Corps; Prof. Edmund M. Morgan of the School of Law, judge advocate with rank of major in the officers reserve corps; Prof. Ralph Clement Bryant and Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, Jr. of the School of Forestry, majors in connection with forest regiments abroad; Prof. Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, member of the Sanitary Commission to Russia; Prof. Josiah Morris Slemmons, a member of the Red Cross Commission in France; Prof. Vandell Henderson, head of the bureau for the investigation of gases used in warfare; Prof. Thomas Sewall Adams of the Sheffield Scientific School, special work for the United States Treasury Department; Dr. James Cowan Greenway is a major in the reserve medical corps at a cantonment.

In addition to these faculty members, others are devoting a liberal portion of their efforts to the emergency work. President Hadley is himself chairman of the university emergency war council, and Director Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School, is chairman of the educational institutions research committee of the Council of National Defense.

### EVIDENCE AGAINST AGITATORS HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cleveland Moffett, whose opposition to street meetings which he believed were seditious led to such agitation as to result in official investigations, has been called before the grand jury to submit evidence which has been prepared by the American Defense Society but which had previously been withheld. The jury recently made a presentation on the matter and District Attorney Swann advised withholding it from the public on the grounds that its publication would be adverse to the best interests of the United States. This opinion caused much controversy and resulted in an attempt to lay the onus for the inactivity of the authorities on the city magistrate. Finally, however, the presentation was published and showed the failure on the part of the authorities to produce sufficient evidence. The jury is now going ahead, therefore, hearing evidence of officials as well as of policemen, and the evidence which Mr. Moffett gives is expected to assist in the obtaining of indictments calculated to suppress disorder arising from seditious utterances at street meetings.

### ALBERTA WOOL CLIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to statements issued by the Dominion Government, the total wool clip of the Province of Alberta shipped this season amounted to 2,086,663 pounds, valued at \$1,181,628, the average price to the grower being 60 cents per pound. It is stated that the industry is on a sound footing all over the Province. A report has also been issued concerning the coal mined during the months of April, May and June, the total of lignite, bituminous and anthracite being 416,845 tons. In spite of the recent miners' strike, the amount mined for the first quarter was considerably in excess of the same period last year.

### LIBRARY CAMPAIGN PLANS

Final arrangements for the local campaign to raise Massachusetts' quota of the fund of \$1,000,000 for libraries at army camps in the United States and abroad are being made by a local committee which Wednesday held a meeting at the public library, presided over by William F. Kenney, president of the library trustees. Mr. Kenney urged friends of the movement to come forward with their support at once and not wait for the formal opening of the campaign. Checks for the work of the Library War Council may be sent directly to Mr. Kenney at the library.

### AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The unarmed American schooner Ann J. Trainer was sunk Sept. 16, a consular telegram to the State Department reported today. The crew of seven men were saved.

## WAY OUT OF THE SHIPPING STRIKE

Government Offers to Pay Half of Any Wage Increases for Companies Working on the Commandeered Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advice received from W. T. Boyce, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, who is acting as conciliator in the labor strikes at shipyards on the Pacific Coast, say that conferences were held by him on Tuesday night, and again during Wednesday.

The Shipping Board has been disposed to seek to settle the differences in each yard separately, but the American Federation of Labor urges that the entire Pacific Coast should be treated as a unit in determining the scale of wages.

The Government yesterday opened a way for possible settlement by offering to pay half of any wage increases for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships. San Francisco builders, in whose plants a strike of ironworkers is in progress, agreed to consider the workers' demands for more pay on the Shipping Board's cost-sharing proposal, and prospects for settling the strike were reported bright.

The board emphasizes its determination not to let any difficulties prevent the speedy prosecution of its big ship-building program. To avoid being compelled to pay a proportion of wage increases for companies making big profits on government contracts, however, the present offer specifies that profits of more than 10 per cent must be applied to the government share of the payment. In cases where profits are high, the entire additional cost of extra pay grants may be borne by the builders.

The cost-sharing proposal will apply only to vessels under construction commandeered by the Government to hasten their completion and will not affect ships ordered originally by the Government. Contracts for these cover such exigencies as wage increases, either under a plan to pay cost plus a percentage profit or on a fixed charge basis.

### Strike Becoming Serious

Several Thousand Longshoremen Are Now Out at New York Piers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With several thousand men out, the strike of longshoremen at five New York piers in the International Mercantile Marine Company is assuming more serious proportions and government action appears nearer.

With the exception of 500 workmen of the Ward Line, who are taking advantage of the general situation to strike for higher wages, all the other longshoremen are demanding the discharge of a foreman and declare they will go back to work if he is removed. Rumors have been current that the strikers would call out men loading government vessels at Hoboken if the company stood by the foreman.

The strike has interfered with the dispatch of supplies and mail ships to England and France.

### Great Lakes Sailors May Strike

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ten thousand Great Lakes sailors are voting, a Chicago leader has stated, on a resolution to strike Oct. 1, unless the Lake Carriers Association promises to extend the provisions of the Atlantic agreement to the lakes.

### BOWDOIN OPENS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College opened this morning for its one hundred and sixteenth year with 275 students, about three quarters of its normal registration. The entering class numbers about 100, but the upper classes are nearly cut in half. Dean Kenneth C. M. Sills is acting president. Five members of the faculty are absent in military service. Only two of the dormitories have been opened, and the new dormitory, William DeWitt Hyde Hall, will not be completed until December.



**Misses' high tan wing-tip boots, \$9**

\$9 is a small price for good tan English-looking nine-inch boots.

All black calfskin and light buck-top black boots of the same style are \$10.

Typical college girls' shoes—low and medium heels, wing-tips, round tips, buck-tops, buck-cloth tops, all black, all tan, \$6 to \$10.

Filem's shoe orders filled—  
—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



MILK PRODUCING  
FIGURES GIVEN

Committee on Agriculture of Boston Chamber of Commerce Makes Public Details of Recent Survey in New England

The detailed figures from which the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce obtained the average price of producing a quart of milk in New England, were made public yesterday coincident with the meeting in Boston of the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association called to fix the farmer's price for milk at the country railroad station for the month of October. The Chamber of Commerce survey of milk production in New England places the average cost of a quart in five states, Rhode Island being eliminated because it ships no milk outside the State, at 6.11 cents, while the schedule of prices of the New England Milk Producers Association for the New England district shows the average price to the farmer at the present time is 5.74 cents a quart at the country station. Since the survey of the Chamber of Commerce was made, the average cost without figuring any profit to the farmer has increased to approximately 6.23 cents a quart. For this reason it is expected that the directors of the producers' association will ask the milk dealers in the large New England cities to pay an average of 7 cents and perhaps 7 1/2 cents a quart for milk at the country station.

As it costs from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a quart to ship milk to the large distributing centers, it is expected that the price of delivered milk in Boston, Worcester and Springfield will be 15 cents a quart on Oct. 1.

Milk experts, state and federal, are hopeful, however, that grain and labor prices will fall by Dec. 1, and for that reason the contracts with the distributors will run for one month only, new rates being made at the beginning of each month.

The supplementary report of the Chamber of Commerce shows that the average cost of producing a quart of milk increased from 5.1 cents in 1916 to 6.11 cents in the summer of 1917. The average cost on Oct. 1 has been placed by a number of milk experts at 6.23 cents a quart. The report covers only the cost of production and makes no allowance for any profit.

As was to be expected, the largest item in producing a quart of milk in New England is feed. Grain, succulent feed, hay and pasture make up 53 per cent of the cost of production. Labor amounts to 25 per cent; cost of operation, such as horse labor, use of buildings, equipment, hauling milk, is 9 per cent; cow depreciation and interest is 8 per cent, while miscellaneous items make up the remainder. The cost to the farmer would be more were it not for the fact that he receives about 10 per cent rebate through the sale or use of his manure, the sale of calves and hides, and also of feed bags. The gross cost of producing a quart of milk in New England, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is 6.98 cents.

In obtaining the average cost of producing a quart of milk in New England the Chamber of Commerce questioned 850 farmers owning 15,000 cows in five states, and after obtaining the average cost for each State, the average for the district was figured. The itemized averages for producing 277 1/2 quarts of milk in New England in the summer of 1917 were as follows:

Cow depreciation	\$9.49
Interest on cow investment	5.58
Grain	51.84
Slilage	14.35
Green feed	1.89
Hay	26.32
Corn stover	.77
Pasture	6.44
Hedding	2.06
Man labor	48.17
Horse labor	2.28
Use of buildings	7.58
Use of equipment	1.09
Hauling milk	5.31
Miscellaneous costs	8.47

Total gross cost.....\$192.65

RETURNS OTHER THAN MILK

Manure	\$17.63
Calves and hides	4.37
Feed bags	.46
Net cost of milk	169.19
Net cost of quart of milk	.6011

Of the five states in which the Boston Chamber of Commerce conducted its production survey, the cost was the highest in Massachusetts, \$0.657, and the lowest in New Hampshire, \$0.559.

Using the same averages, grain which cost the Massachusetts farmer \$72.18 was sold to the Vermont farmer for \$33. Hay in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont ranked about the same or an average of \$23.46, while in Massachusetts and Connecticut hay averaged \$31.60 for the same amount of milk. The labor costs in the various states were Maine \$55.50, New Hampshire \$47.15, Vermont \$39.50, Massachusetts \$49.50, Connecticut \$48.90. The silage costs varied greatly, being as follows: Maine \$9.44, New Hampshire \$8.75, Vermont \$13.60, Massachusetts \$18.38, Connecticut \$24.57. The increase in Massachusetts and Connecticut is due to the high price for land.

The average producing cost of a quart of milk in each of the five states was: Maine \$0.631, New Hampshire \$0.529, Vermont \$0.569, Massachusetts \$0.657, Connecticut \$0.658, an average for the district of \$0.611.

The average cost of grain in each of the five states to produce 277 1/2 quarts of milk was: Maine \$52.50, New Hampshire \$42.80, Vermont \$33, Massachusetts \$73.18, Connecticut \$57.75.

Using the same average production cost of hay was: Maine \$24.56, New Hampshire \$21.76, Vermont \$22.75, Massachusetts \$33.56, Connecticut \$29.37.

PEOPLES COUNCIL  
TAKES NEW START

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Peoples Council, far from being discouraged by the manner in which it was shunted about from place to place before it could hold its convention in the Middle West recently, and seemingly only slightly disturbed by the breaking up of its meeting in Hartford, Conn., the other day, has taken a new hold on the work of spreading pacifist doctrine throughout the country, and is now under the chairmanship of Prof. Scott Nearing, whose private papers were recently seized by government representatives. He is coming here from Ohio to devote his entire time to engineering the program for an early peace.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor who has acted as a temporary chairman of the executive committee, claims that the council represents some 2,500,000 people, with the number increasing daily. This committee consists of 15 members, of which the following have already been named: Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City, and one of the three Socialists forbidden to attend the first peace conference in Stockholm, the others being Mr. Maurer and Professor Nearing; Jacob Panken, chairman of the Workmen's Council; George Rower, an attorney of Boston; Rebecca Shelly of Michigan; Mrs. William L. Thomas, national secretary of the Woman's Peace Party; Dr. Judah L. Magnes of New York; William C. Kempler of South Dakota; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and William Short of California.

PRODUCE DEALERS  
MAY BE LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fruit and fresh vegetable trade of the United States, represented by growers and distributors from every section of the country, at the conclusion of a conference with the United States Food Administration on Wednesday, declared, without a dissenting voice, for the licensing of fruit and produce dealers.

The conference put itself on record as being prepared to assist in every possible way in carrying through such rules and regulations as the Food Administration may issue, and in promoting the conservation, equitable distribution, and increased consumption of perishable food.

BIG FLOUR MILLS  
NOT SHUT DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire falsity of reports that Minneapolis mills were forced to close for lack of wheat, is indicated by the following report for last week from that center:

"The Minneapolis mills last week produced 367,000 barrels of flour. This was the largest week's output for many weeks, and in excess of the production for the corresponding week of 1916. The wheat used totaled 1,652,000 bushels. This week's receipts, so far, have been heavy, and there is no indication that this condition will change."

## STATUS OF BEDFORD BASIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Judgment recently delivered by Sir Walter Casals, a judge of the Provincial Exchequer Court, is interesting in so far as it settled the status of Bedford Basin, an expansion northward of Halifax Harbor. One Edward Maxwell claimed \$150,000 damages from the Government for lands appropriated by the crown for construction of works at Halifax in connection with the building of the Intercolonial Railway and for land bounded by high water mark in Bedford Basin. The crown offered him just \$10,000, which, by its recent judgment, the Exchequer Court increased to nearly \$3000. In pronouncing judgment the judge said: "I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, bearing in view the reasons in the Fisheries case and the English Bay case, that at the time of confederation Bedford Basin was a public harbor, the property of the province of Nova Scotia, and passed to the Dominion by the provisions of the British North America Act."

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Boston University began its fifty-ninth year this morning with an entering class in the College of Liberal Arts of 116, an increase of 20 per cent over the class of last year and one of the largest in the history of the institution. The number of men also shows an increase over last year. Among the new features of the year are a course in navigation, given by Prof. Robert E. Bruce of the College of Liberal Arts, a new course for teachers, leading to the degree of B. S. in education, and a special course in library administration, given at the College of Business Administration under the direction of Ralph L. Power, librarian of the College of Business Administration.

## STRIKE DELAYS SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—On the whole, the replies made by the various unions to Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, on the shipbuilding proposals, have been favorable, and the construction of Australian merchant vessels would most probably have been begun at Walsh Island, N. S. W., and elsewhere had it not been for the great strike in New South Wales. Tasmania may have the honor of beginning the new shipbuilding program.

PROTEST AGAINST  
BAGGAGE RATES

Business men and women from

towns about Boston appeared before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission this morning protesting against the cancellation of the old excess baggage rates on the New Haven Railroad. The new emergency baggage rates would impose a hardship on small business firms because of the fact that the parcel rates would be increased more than 200 per cent in some instances.

Harry H. Storer of Roslindale, who has an interchange of business with a Dedham man, told the commission that for the past six years he has been sending packages of shoes to Dedham at the rate of 15 cents a package. By the cancellation of the old rates and the introduction of new it will cost him 50 cents a package. There is no local express for small packages between the two towns, he said, and parcel post is too slow.

A like complaint was made by Miss Bertha B. Bliss of Brookline, who sends consignments of food daily to customers. She said that any increase in the rate would vitally injure her small business.

There is a suburban parcel rate from Boston to points 15 miles out of the city, the New Haven officials explained, for which a charge of only 10 cents is made. The suburban rate applies only from Boston, so that while it costs 10 cents to send a package from Boston to Roslindale, it costs 50 cents to send the same-sized package from Dedham to Roslindale. Chairman Macleod, at the close of the hearing, stated that it may be possible to allow the cancellation of the old rate providing the railroad allows its 10-cent parcel delivery between intermediate points.

PRODUCE PRICES  
LITTLE CHANGED

Supplies on the farmers' market in Boston this morning were not sufficient to cause any marked changes from prices prevailing yesterday, according to the Boston office of the Bureau of Markets. Today's bulletin says:

"Green tomatoes were somewhat easier at a price range of 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Ripe tomatoes were scarce, less than 1300 bushels reported, at a price range of \$2 to \$2.75, with fancy stone tomato at \$3 to \$3.25. Sweet corn is very scarce, less than 1400 bushels reported on the market, selling as high as \$1.50 per bushel of five to six dozen.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, No. 1, 1728 bu. (32 qts.), \$2.27.50, retail, 10¢/15¢ qt.; apples, No. 2, 1370 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75, retail, 7¢/10¢ qt.; beans, green, 217 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75 to \$2.50, retail, 10¢ qt.; beans, wax, 53 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75 to \$2.50, retail, 10¢ qt.; beans, shell, 297 bu. (32 qts.), \$2 to \$2.25, retail, 10¢ qt.; beans, lima, 110 bu. (32 qts.), \$2 to \$2.25, retail, 10¢ qt.; beets, bunch, 151 bu. (18 bunches), 40¢/50¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; beets, cut, 113 bu. 90¢/1¢, retail, 4¢ lb.; cabbage, white, 771 bbls. (80/90 lbs.), 60¢/75¢, retail, 2¢ lb.; cabbage, red, 54 bu., \$1, retail, 5¢ lb.; carrots, bunch, 139 bxs. (18 bunches), 60¢/75¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; carrots, cut, 126 bu., \$1.50 to \$1.75, retail, 5¢ lb.; corn, white, 1127 bu. (5 doz), 90¢/1.50, retail, 30 to 40¢ doz; corn yellow, 290 bxs (5 doz), 90¢/1.50, retail 40¢ doz; cucumbers, 25 bu. (6-7 doz), \$4, retail 8¢ each; lettuce, 996 bxs (18 hdls), 75¢/1.25, retail 10¢ head; onions 190 bu. \$2, retail 5¢ lb.; onions, pickling, 32 bu. \$4.75 to \$5, retail 20¢ qt; peppers hot, 201 bu. \$2.25 to 2.50, retail 10¢ doz; squash, marrow, 13 bbls. \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 3¢ lb.; squash, turban 237 bbls. \$1.50 to \$1.75, retail 3¢ lb.; tomatoes ripe, 1258 bu. \$2 to \$3, retail 1¢ lb.; tomatoes, green, 1395 bu. 60¢/75¢, retail 35¢ peck; celery, 702 doz. \$1.50 to \$1.60, retail 15¢ head; cauliflower, No. 1, 250 bxs. \$1.50 to \$1.75; potatoes 319 bu. \$1.40 to \$1.50.

JEWISH AID BOARD  
ARRIVES IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The joint distribution committee for Jewish relief announces the safe arrival in Europe of the commission named by it, and duly accredited by the United States Government, and which has for its purpose the establishment of a bureau in Holland for the distribution of Jewish relief during the war. The members of the commission are Dr. Boris Bogen and Max Senior. Through the bureau, the commission will cooperate with the committee of Dutch Jews, which has been formed in Amsterdam. Remittances from the \$10,000 Jewish Relief Fund from the United States will be apportioned among the Jews in the warring countries. Dr. Bogen and Mr. Senior carry letters from the State Department to American ambassadors, urging that they be given opportunity to further their work.

## BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An official communication has just been received from the War Department by President W. H. P. Faunce designating Brown University as an infantry unit of the senior division, reserve officers training corps. This gives official recognition to the courses in military training and tactics which Brown is to offer during the coming year under the supervision of Major Charles W. Abbott Jr., U. S. A., retired, Adjutant-General of Rhode Island. Students who have successfully completed the work planned will be eligible for examinations leading to commissions as officers of the line.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—William A. Neilson, newly elected president of Smith College, is to open the fall term of the college here tomorrow morning with chapel exercises at 9 o'clock. One of the largest entering classes in the history of the institution is expected at the reception to the freshman class given on the campus.

## NORTON COLLEGE

NORTON, Mass.—Wheaton College opened today with the usual number of students enrolled. The new chapel is nearly completed, and will be ready for dedication Saturday, Oct. 27. There have been very few changes in the faculty this year.

FURTHER PRICE  
CONTROL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Repeated emphasis, at the conference of producers and consumers here under the auspices of the Farmers National Non-Partisan League, was laid in speeches, delivered on Wednesday, on the need for further government regulation of prices, both in the interest of the farmer and of the ultimate consumer. Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota, in an address originally scheduled for Tuesday, but delivered the following day, pointed to the fact that the Food Control Bill, when it was before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, contained sections regulating the prices of iron, steel, copper, oil, powder and other products, and he made the charge that the Rockefeller, Dupont and other interests had been instrumental in having them withdrawn, leaving the price of the farmers' products the only ones to be regulated.

MT. HOLYOKE  
COLLEGE IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke College opened its fall term today with a total enrollment of 851 students, including six Chinese and one Japanese student. The incoming class numbers 268, 11 of whom have advanced standing. Several new courses have been introduced to take care of the emergency war work which women have been doing. These are "extra-curriculum," and will not count toward a degree.

New appointments to the faculty and staff are as follows:

Biblical History and Literature—Laura H. Wild, professor.

Chemistry—Zenja Wallen, instructor; Hazel Munsell, graduate fellow; Helen Jones, graduate fellow.

Economics and Sociology—C. L. Norrheatt, instructor.

English—Sarah Hines, instructor; Frances Warner, instructor; Leonora Branch, reader.

Geology—Margaret Cobb, instructor.

English Literature—Charlotte D'Evelyn, instructor; C. Henry Dickerman, instructor.

Music—Margaret McKay, secretary.

Physics—Margaret Shields, instructor; Emily Rood, assistant; Jane E. Errott, assistant.

Zoology—Alice Noyes, instructor; Dorothy Stewart, assistant; Esther Pickels, instructor.

Romance Languages—Maud E. Temple, instructor.

Physical Training—Erna R. Crau, instructor; Marjorie W. Milne, assistant.

Secretary to the registrar, Esther G. Price; library assistants, Ada M. Johnson and Ruth Kerr.

## RUSSIANS IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A number of local Russians have formed themselves into a Socialist Revolutionary Committee and are declaring throughout the cities and towns of Ontario or wherever there are colonies of Russians, that the Russians would be better off under German rule than under a provisional government and that Russia should make a separate peace with Germany. In order to combat this, nearly 100 Russians have signed their names to a protest against what they term the seditious utterances of these Socialists, and declare that they do not represent the sentiments of the Russians of this city, and are using The Russian Voice, a Russian paper of New York, having a wide circulation in Toronto, as their agent of public disapproval.

## BOSTON BUYS COAL AT \$9

It was announced today that the city of Boston has secured 700 tons of New River coal for the city hospital, for which a price of \$9 per ton is to be paid. Last week the city secured a quantity of coal for Deer Island at a price of \$8.25. The difference in price is said to be chiefly due to the greater ease in handling the coal delivered at the island. The Public Works Department today added 50 more laborers to the work of patching up Boston's macadamized streets for the winter. This makes a total of 110 men now on this work. The City Employees Credit Union made loans during August aggregating \$3211.55.

## COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The War Pensions, etc., Statutory Committee held its final meeting in London recently, under the presidency of Mr. Barnes, and discussed arrangements to be made for the transfer of their powers to the Ministry of Pensions. The committee state they hand over their functions with deep regret as they have taken the greatest interest in the work of assisting sailors and soldiers and their dependents. They trust that their efforts have not been in vain and that they have rendered easier the task of the Pensions Minister.

## SMITH COLLEGE TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—William A. Neilson, newly elected president of Smith College, is to open the fall term of the college here tomorrow morning with chapel exercises at 9 o'clock. One of the largest entering classes in the history of the institution is expected at the reception to the freshman class given on the campus.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—William A. Neilson, newly elected president of Smith College, is to open the fall term of the college here tomorrow morning with chapel exercises at 9 o'clock. One of the largest entering classes in the history of the institution is expected at the reception to the freshman class given on the campus.

## NORTON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—William A. Neilson, newly elected president of Smith College, is to open the fall term of the college here tomorrow morning with chapel exercises at 9 o'clock. One of the largest entering classes in the history of the institution is expected at the reception to the freshman class given on the campus.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—William A. Neilson, newly elected president of Smith College, is to open the fall term of the college here tomorrow morning with chapel exercises at 9 o'clock. One of the largest entering classes in the history of the institution is expected at the reception to the freshman class given on the campus.

COAL AT ABOUT  
\$7 IS EXPECTED

Boston Cooperative Buyers Hope to Buy at \$3 a Ton at the Mines and Deliver to Users Direct From the Cars

Incorporation of the proposed organization of Boston coal consumers on a cooperative basis is expected to be completed in time for the organization to begin actual operations before Oct. 1, according to James J. Irwin of the Tremont Building, at whose instance several meetings of citizens anxious to obtain lower prices for their winter's fuel have been held. Mr. Irwin is now organizing an incorporating committee pursuant to instructions given him at the meeting of subscribers held on Sept. 14.

It is explained by Mr. Irwin that the purpose of the proposed association of coal consumers is to secure relief from profiteering on the part of coal dealers and middlemen, the association buying coal in large quantities and selling it, cash with order, to its members. Delivery would be by rail to cellar, thus avoiding yard expenses, and net profits would be divided among the members on the cooperative plan.

Negotiations are progressing with an independent mine operator who desires to sell direct to the consumer 100,000 net tons at a price of \$3 per ton for stove, nut and egg sizes, best Pennsylvania white ash anthracite, delivered at the mine. Incorporation of the proposed association is held in abeyance pending completion of this deal, which will determine the size of the organization to be formed, according to Mr. Irwin.

By taking up with this \$3 offer from the mine operator it is believed that the cost of coal delivered to the cellars in Boston can be brought down to about \$7 per ton, as compared with today's market price of \$9.50 plus.

Another plan of operation by this proposed association is to obtain present relief for its subscribers by purchasing on the Scranton producers' market. This would be a temporary proposition, tiding the subscribers over until it became possible to take advantage of the \$3 mine offer. Egg can be secured on the Scranton market at \$4.55, and the price per long ton delivered into the coal bins in Boston would be \$7.95, allowing \$2.40 per ton for freight transportation and \$1 per ton for local delivery. This price is equivalent to \$7.10 per short ton, now sold in Boston at \$9.50 plus.

On sizes other than egg the Scranton producers' prices vary to the low range of \$4 per long ton for pea coal. The difference in price to the consumer in Boston would, therefore, be based on the difference of the wholesale price of the different grades.

INQUIRY INTO COLD  
STORAGE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The inquiry by the Dominion Government Commission into the cold storage business in Canada has revealed the fact that the profits of the William Davies Company in 1917 were \$1,827,494, from which amount the following sums were deducted: \$50,000 for pensions to employees, \$125,000 bonus to employees; \$95,000 depreciation on factories; \$28,790 office extension and improvements; \$15,783 ventilation equipment, making a total of \$447,591 and leaving a balance of \$1,279,903 in profits. Of this amount, \$500,000 was transferred to reserve fund against \$60,000 transferred to the same fund in 1913, and \$250,000 was paid in dividends at 12 1/2 per cent.

The company obtained a provincial charter in 1892 with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and was incorporated under Dominion charter in 1911 with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 of which \$1,500,000 was issued.

There were about 20 shareholders in the company. President, Sir Joseph Flavelle; vice-president, Edward Adie; general manager, C. E. Fox, and secretary-treasurer, A. F. Park. Sir Joseph Flavelle owns 51 per cent of the shares and draws a salary of \$5000 a year, acting only in an advisory capacity. The commission consists of G. F. Henderson, K. C., of Ottawa; A. B. Brodie, of Montreal, and Geoffrey Clarkson, of Toronto. J. W. Bain, K. C., represents the Government, and W. N. Tilley, K. C., represents the companies.

## JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, will be ushered in next Tuesday evening at sundown by more than 100,000 Jews of Greater Boston and vicinity with prayers and ceremonies. It will be continued for 24 hours till the setting of the sun Wednesday evening. The Yom Kippur marks the end of the 10 penitential days which commenced with the first day of the Jewish year 5678 last Tuesday, and during the time of its observance Jews will abstain from food and water. No labor, business or work of any kind will be permitted.

## COL. ADAM GIFFORD NAMED

Col. Adam Gifford of the Salvation Army has been delegated by Governor McCall to attend the American Prison Congress to be held at New Orleans, Nov. 19 to 23.

## Packard Cars

Limousine For Hire

By the day, week or month. Rates reasonable. Best service guaranteed. Careful drivers.

Public garage service in our new up-to-date garage.

MARSHALL B. HALL, Incorporated

17 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON

Telephone Beach 6854-6855

MASSACHUSETTS  
BEGINS SECOND  
WHEATLESS DAY

No White Bread Program Said to Have Been Generally Observed on Wednesday

"No-white-bread" day is observed throughout Massachusetts again today, and although no definite report has been gathered of the results of yesterday's substitution of corn and rye for wheat, it is generally conceded that a large amount of wheat was conserved. Only from the hotels and restaurants are reports available and at these places the substitution of corn, rye and graham cereals for the better known white bread is said to have been general.

Cooperation of the housewives throughout the Commonwealth has been pledged by women's clubs and organizations. It is pointed out that one of the most effective ways to save wheat is through the household. Food conservation workers have emphasized the fact that it is not so much the actual amount of food saved in one family as it is the total amount saved throughout the United States. If a pound per household should be saved two days a week. The plan has been arranged to make it practical for the housekeeper. Officials explain that only enough white bread should be purchased or cooked to last over the week-end. This would leave the larger with no additional stocks of white bread on hand for Wednesday and Thursday. If, however, there should be some stale bread left over, recipes are available at the food conservation committees throughout the Commonwealth, telling of ways to make "war bread" from the scraps and leaving no chance for any waste.

Wholesale and retail flour dealers generally are more in accord with the two-days-a-week plan than they were with the "wheatless week." At that time they pointed out that the upsetting of normal conditions for the period of a week, not only made the trade unbalanced but created an artificial surplus and an artificial deficit in the particular cereals. Under the plan which Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, has requested to be observed, "until further notice," the dealers say that it will not disturb, but will rearrange conditions. It is hoped that the consumer will become so accustomed to the use of corn, rye and graham in the preparation of breads, that, even after the war, their use will be more general than hitherto. The dealers say that there will be no extraordinary surplus of wheat, even with a decreased domestic demand, because all extra stores will be needed for overseas shipments.

In Boston, the movement has been steadily gathering momentum, until when the order went into effect yesterday the observance was very general, it is said. Patriotic and civic societies have urged their members to aid in the conservation of wheat, so that many who otherwise would not have known of the step, are cooperating in making it a success. At the Food Facts Bureau of the Women's City Club on Bedford Street, Boston, many recipes for the preparation of other-than-wheat breads are available.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's Daylight Saving Act has been repealed, and the enthusiasm with which its activities were ended may be gathered from the fact that its second reading in the Federal Senate was passed by 22 votes to 10. "I cannot recall any bill which was received with such general approval and in a brief space was subjected to such general condemnation," said Senator E. D. Millen, vice-president of the Executive Council, in the course of the debate in the Senate.

## NORFOLK COUNTY G. A. R.

EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Nearly 250 delegates were present at the fifty-seventh quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Association of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. held here yesterday. William B. Gould of Dedham was elected commander. Mrs. Emeline Vining of South Weymouth was elected president of the Women's Relief Corps. A dinner was served to delegates and guests, followed by a patriotic rally in Odd Fellow's Opera Hall.

## COAL HOISTERS UNION

A two-year agreement



## SOCIAL WORKERS TO GET TRAINING

Peoples Institute Plans Courses to Fit Volunteers for Places in Social Agencies to Be Used for Americanization Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order to carry out the extensive program for the Americanization of aliens here this fall and winter, the services of a large number of young men and women who know something about community center work will be needed. At the request of Mayor Mitchell the Peoples Institute plans to begin, on Oct. 1, a series of late afternoon and evening courses, in which volunteers will receive the necessary preparation to fit them for work in community centers, settlements, churches, synagogues, information bureaus and other social agencies whose energies are being unified by the committee on aliens of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, for a single and far-reaching Americanization drive.

It is pointed out that here is an opportunity for many young men and women who do not go to the front, or who do not actively enter the nation's service, to do their bit for their country, since it will further the movement for making one people of the many races mixed together in the melting pot of this city. The benefits which will accrue from such service, it is also pointed out, will be mutual. Not only will the alien gain a better idea of America and Americans, but the instructors will widen their points of view by contact with these aliens, and in future enjoy a more sympathetic conception of Americanism. It is broad enough to include all races gathered together in this country.

A small registration fee will be the only expense to the person who volunteers for this service, although these part-time students will share many of the advantages of the whole-time professional students, and will also enjoy many special opportunities in lecture and field work.

The first 15 lectures, extending over a period of five weeks will be devoted to the aims and methods of the Americanization campaign, special attention being paid to such problems as naturalization, the protection of the immigrant from fraud and loss, and his training for political citizenship. The next phase of the instruction will be devoted to field work, under the guidance of experts from the department of education and other municipal departments and social agencies.

At this time the student will work out in practice the theories he has learned in the earlier section of the course. Most of this actual training will be divided between the Peoples Institute for Community Workers and the settlements, social agencies and other organizations of the sort, while 16 municipal departments have offered to take volunteers under instruction. Each volunteer will be required to devote a minimum of one half day or one evening a week to this work.

When about six weeks of this field work has been done the student will be expected to be ready to decide what particular phase of the work he desires to take up. He will then take up the more intensive study and field practice leading to technical competence in his chosen line. Toward this end the best facilities will be afforded him. After completion of the whole course the volunteer will be required to pass an examination before he can become a full-fledged professional worker in the community centers and socialized night schools.

The use of public buildings as civic forums and community centers to advance Americanization was authorized in New York State by the Lockwood Act this year. This provides that the Board of Education or the trustees of each district or city are to conduct forums and community centers and to provide funds for their maintenance, upon the petition of 25 interested citizens. This makes permanent the Americanization forums inaugurated this year, under the auspices of the New York World, which in about three months gained an attendance of some 270,000 persons. These meetings were held in the immigrant sections of the city, and were addressed by city officials and prominent citizens.

**MINERALS NEAR WARWICK**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Recently copper ore was found at Silverwood in the Warwick district and a sample consignment was sent to the Mt. Kembla Smelting Works. It is hoped that the deposit will prove a profitable one. At Mountain Station, 20 miles southeast of Warwick, good samples of bismuth, wolfram, and molybdenite have been found.

**ROCKHAMPTON SHOW**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Rockhampton's annual show this year reached a new level of excellence in entries, quality of exhibits and attendance of the public, and the receipts were much in excess of those of the previous year.

**CONTROL OF WOOLEN TRADE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—It has been officially announced that a central committee to regulate the woolen industry has been appointed for the period of the war, and six months after. The committee will organize the supply and production of the industry in order to secure provision for the needs of the army and of the civilian population. Among its duties will be to make arrangements for the supply of raw materials, and to regulate the quantity and quality of the goods produced in the factories for the use of the army and for the state administration, the times of their delivery, and their prices. It will also control the production and distribution of woolen goods for the civilian population, and will be empowered to decide on the adoption of a uniform type of material, with the object of assuring economy in the use of materials as well as fair prices. The discussions of the committee will be carried on in connection with the Ministries of War and Commerce. Anyone infringing the provisions of the committee will be liable to penalties.

## JAPANESE TAKE LEAVE OF BOSTON

Imperial Mission Spends Busy Day in Visiting Points of Interest Including the Big Military Camp at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—At a recent meeting of the Montreal Presbytery it was announced that a committee of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist churches had decided to hold a common meeting on the night of Oct. 31, to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the rise of the Reformation, this being the date on which Martin Luther nailed his celebrated thesis on the church door at Wittenberg.

The only Protestant church which will not take part in the proceedings is the Anglican church, Bishop Parthing not regarding as desirable the holding of such a commemorative meeting at a time when it might intensify the strain and stress between races and religious communities in the Province of Quebec.

With reference to this view of the matter, the Rev. Professor Welsh said that he did not think the Roman Catholic Church cared in the least what the Protestant churches might do in the matter. He referred to the holding of the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, when the city was practically given over to the Roman Catholics, and he thought that the Protestant churches might be brave enough to celebrate, in their own churches, what they regarded as the birthday of the Reformation. Other grounds of objection, continued Professor Welsh, had been raised to the holding of the celebration, amongst others that there was a strong anti-German sentiment prevailing at present.

Approximately 300 members of the Boston City Club were present at the luncheon tendered the mission Wednesday afternoon. This was featured by the presentation to the mission by Mayor Curley of a large silk United States flag and staff, symbolizing the friendship existing between Japan and the United States.

Following this dinner motor cars took the party on a 37-mile trip to Ayer. At the patriots monument at Lexington Green, Viscount Ishii left a large wreath, in memory of the patriots who on that spot upheld the cause of the American Revolution. At Concord bridge Samuel J. Elder of Boston briefly outlined the deeds of the "embattled farmers," and another wreath was left behind as the party sped on to Camp Devens.

In the morning President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University received the mission at the Widener Library, after which they inspected the naval radio school and the students, being present when Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charles-town Navy Yard, presented the school with a stand of colors given by James A. Parker of Boston. The mission also visited the Harvard Stadium at Soldiers Field.

## BARON SONNINO'S VISIT TO LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Great satisfaction is expressed in the Italian press at Baron Sonnino's visit to London at the conclusion of the Paris conference. Vittorio Vettori, writing in the *Giornale d'Italia*, says that his upright character and his political wisdom and trustworthy well-balanced mentality will be a guarantee of the valuable assistance which Italy is bringing to the struggle for the world's freedom. Baron Sonnino, M. Ribot and Mr. Lloyd George were uniting their efforts to achieve victory, showing themselves to be absolutely superior to all petty feelings or egotisms and to all petty considerations. The *Corriere della Sera* says that the news of Baron Sonnino's journey to London should be received with the greatest satisfaction. It constituted a necessary act of courtesy, being a return visit to those paid to the Italian Government both last year and at the beginning of this year, by distinguished English statesmen. There was no better way of showing a personal appreciation of the magnificent example of heroism, resistance and strength set by that great allied and friendly nation. Quite apart from such considerations, however, the visit must be regarded with satisfaction on account of the substantial advantages which should accrue from it to the common cause. The present times demanded new modes of action and the old slow-moving diplomatic systems must be given up in favor of organized collective action on the part of the allied governments, by the same methods as those employed in commerce and industry in carrying out great undertakings. The upheaval which had been going on in the world during the last three years had already destroyed many formulas and done away with many prejudices, and antiquated diplomatic methods needed reforming. No exchange of notes and no work of intermediaries could take the place of an exchange of ideas in conversation between ministers who had to arrange concerted action in a common cause, and future historians would probably

wonder why such a method was not more quickly adopted. Baron Sonnino deserved gratitude for making use of the means demanded by the hour, although they might be contrary to his natural inclinations. During the last few months he had been criticized for not making larger use of such methods. Such criticisms only arose from the desire to see him make a fuller use of his eminent qualities. Many people thought that the collective mistakes made by the Entente in eastern affairs could easily have been avoided, if Baron Sonnino, instead of limiting himself to the formation of just reservations, had undertaken the task of explaining his own point of view to his colleagues among the other allied powers. Events had shown the correctness of his point of view and his clear-sightedness. It would have been to the advantage of the Allies if this Italian statesman had been made use of for the avoidance of mistakes. Baron Sonnino's patriotism was so lofty, pure, and practical, that good results must come as a consequence of his meeting with other allied statesmen. All hoped that one result would be that the Allies will place Italian claims on a level with the claims of others.

## 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF REFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—At a recent meeting of the Montreal Presbytery it was announced that a committee of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist churches had decided to hold a common meeting on the night of Oct. 31, to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the rise of the Reformation, this being the date on which Martin Luther nailed his celebrated thesis on the church door at Wittenberg.

The only Protestant church which will not take part in the proceedings is the Anglican church, Bishop Parthing not regarding as desirable the holding of such a commemorative meeting at a time when it might intensify the strain and stress between races and religious communities in the Province of Quebec.

## NEW WAR-SAVING STAMPS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The most humble member of the community, financially speaking, is to be given a chance of subscribing to the Government's war-savings certificates. Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, announces that an issue of stamps of the value of 25 cents is in course of preparation, the idea being evolved for the purpose of interesting those who are desirous of purchasing war-savings certificates, but are only able to save in small amounts. At the same time war-savings cards will be circulated with squares marked upon them, upon which the stamps can be placed from time to time. There will be 34 spaces, and when these are all filled, and one 10-cent stamp added, making, together, \$8.60, the price of the certificates, they can then be exchanged for a certificate entitling the holder to \$10 at the end of three years. The design of the stamp will be after Bernard Partridge's famous cartoon, commemorating the achievement of the first Canadian contingent at Ypres, 1915, permission to use which has been granted by the proprietors of Punch.

In the meanwhile, the purchase of war-savings certificates is proceeding apace, the amount subscribed during the last few months being at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month, the total to date being \$10,750,000.

## KING GEORGE ON FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—That King George is kept fully acquainted with all that is taking place in Canadian public life is evidenced by the following cable, which has been received by the Dominion Government:

"I learn with the deepest gratification of the effective steps being taken in the Dominion of Canada toward providing those increased supplies of food which are absolutely essential to the defeat of the enemy's devices and to a speedy and successful termination of the war. I have no doubt that the self-sacrifice displayed on the battlefields of France by my heroic troops will find its counterpart in the efforts of those who, at home in the Dominion, are devoting themselves to this work. All those thus loyally engaged contribute in important measure toward assuring victory."

"GEORGE R. I."

**CHEESE FACTORIES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The Maryborough Cooperative Dairy Company, Ltd., which now owns four butter factories, has decided to erect two cheese factories on modern lines, one at Brooklands, beyond Kingaroy, and the other at Branch Creek, 23 miles from Gayndah.

## DEMOCRATS FILL OUT THEIR TICKET

Matthew Hale, Former Progressive Party Leader, Is Selected for Lieutenant-Governor to Run With Mr. Mansfield

Public announcement of the Democratic state ticket and a sharp criticism of Governor McCall by Charles S. Bird, or failure to promote social welfare legislation and for not reappointing Robert A. Woods to the Boston Licensing Board are among today's developments in the Massachusetts State primary campaign, interest in which is quickening as the day of the primary election, next Tuesday, draws nearer.

One of the most interesting things about the Democratic ticket, to political circles, is its inclusion of Matthew Hale of Boston, former Progressive Party leader, as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, is the candidate for Attorney-General.

The complete ticket follows:

For Governor—Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Matthew Hale of Boston.

For Secretary of State—Arthur B. Reid of Abington.

For Treasurer—Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

For Auditor—Ezra H. Choquette of New Bedford.

For Attorney-General—Josiah Quincy of Boston.

This ticket, with the exception of Mr. Mansfield's name, is to be printed on "stickers," to be affixed to the Democratic ballots at the primary election Tuesday, the party having failed to get a ticket, aside from Mr. Mansfield's name, on the primary ballot through the regular course of filing nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth within the prescribed period.

The "sticker" candidates will need to have their names pasted or written in on the ballots in the Democratic primaries by at least 1000 voters to insure a place on the official election ballot.

The ticket preserves that racial and religious "balance" considered necessary for success by many of the Democratic leaders by including two Protestants, Messrs. Hale and Quincy, and a candidate of French-Canadian extraction, Mr. Choquette, who is counted on to bring support to the ticket from the relatively numerous Republican Franco-American voters.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the Democratic State Committee and Mr. Mansfield are understood to have been largely instrumental in the preparation of this ticket.

Charles S. Bird's criticism of Governor McCall was made public today in a statement favoring the nomination of Grafton D. Cushing. Of Governor McCall, Mr. Bird says in part:

"The opposition to McCall is based, however, upon his failure to get things done and his failure to deal with men any better than he has dealt with measures. With an overwhelming majority of his party in both branches of the Legislature the Governor failed to have enacted the social welfare legislation he had promised. The Three-Tour Bill, for the good of our laborers, was strangled without any real fighting protest on the Governor's part, and although some persons endeavored to show that many years of interest in this measure is personal, or political, my opposition to McCall is based, in part, upon my dislike of seeing this and all of the social welfare measures dragged along and strangled as they have been."

"None yet was the discharge of that efficient, honorable, unselfish public servant, Robert Woods. Woods was given no chance to defend himself. His discharge was a sop to the liquor interests. It amounted to a public scandal."

Mr. Cushing is praised by Mr. Bird as being fearless, able, "tied to no political machine, to no faction," for helping in 1916 to secure pledged Roosevelt delegates to the national Republican convention and for many years of zealous work to better the conditions of child labor.

Stating that he is a Republican, Mr. Bird says in closing that he will support Governor McCall at the election, if the latter is renominated.

The McCall campaign committee issued a statement last night in which it was stated that reports were received from all sections of the State, at a meeting of the committee yesterday, and that in all quarters the slogan will be, "It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to attend the primaries," and that unless all signs fall, Massachusetts' citizens will turn out in large numbers and avail themselves of this privilege of voting for the "Bay State's World-War Governor—Samuel W. McCall."

## DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

NAPLES, Italy.—The Socialist deputy for one of the districts of Naples, Signor Labriola, who has just returned from Russia, recently gave an address before a large audience on the Russian revolution and the present situation in that country. The Duke of Pezo de Cajanillo presided. In the course of his speech, Signor Labriola said that a little light thrown on the circumstances which brought about the Russian revolution in the early spring might contribute to an understanding of the present difficulties in that country. The Russian state, he remarked, possesses all the technical means and methods of modern life; it is, however, based, not on the

## FUND FOR ARMY INCREASE ASKED

United States Plans to Equip and Train 2,300,000 Men Are Revealed by Estimates From Secretary of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker has announced to the Senate Committee on Appropriations that he wants funds to equip and train an army of 2,300,000 men. The War Secretary submitted estimates for \$287,416,000 in addition to the \$7,172,000,000 carried in the urgent deficiency bill carried in the House. This announcement by Secretary Baker gives some idea of just how many United States troops will be trained and held in readiness.

The chief items submitted by Secretary Baker included: Ordnance department, for storage, office equipment, etc., \$10,000,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$40,000,000; ammunition, \$33,750,000; small arms target practice, \$76,676,000; manufacture of arms, \$32,690,000; engineer operations in the field, \$86,000,000; engineer equipment, \$7,800,000.

General Crozier, chief of ordnance, and General Black, chief of engineers, explained the deficiency estimates in detail. Secretary McAdoo also presented the needs of his department, especially with regard to increases necessary for the administration of the war risk bureau and floating the new credits.

Secretary Daniels, whose particular interest is in the new destroyer construction program, will appear before the committee today. The committee expects to report the bill to the Senate tomorrow, with a view to passing it next week.

## More Men to Be Examined

All of Those Registered Are to Learn the Order of Their Liability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker has announced, after a conference with Provost-Marshal General Crowder, that all of the 10,000,000 men registered under the Selective Service Law will be examined at once in order that they may learn the order of their liability. President Wilson is said to be in accord with these plans.

The great national army has begun to gather into the 16 national army cantonments without a halt in the plans of War Department officials. This is indicated by the telegrams which have poured into the War Department from the various cantonments. Almost the entire 45 per cent of the first-call force of 687,000 men will be under military control and training in a day or two.

## JAM PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—By the Jam (Prices) Order, dated Aug. 15, maximum wholesale and retail prices are fixed for various kinds of jam or jelly. The retail price of the 7-pound jar will range from 6s. 6d. for apricot, cherry, black currant, pineapple and strawberry jams down to 4s. 8d. for plum and apple jams. It is provided that the wholesale price shall be for goods delivered to the buyer's railway station, and shall include charges for jars or other containers, but not for the outside package, the charge for which may be recovered by the buyer on its return. The retail price covers all charges for jars, and for packing and packages, and the buyer may recover 6d. on every 7-pound jar returned. The price of jellies other than black or red currant, is fixed at 7d. per pound more than that of jams. The order requires that not more than 10 per cent of any jam shall be added fruit juice, that where more than one fruit is used the amount of neither shall be less than 25 per cent of the total, and that the weight of the ingredients when dried shall be not less than 65 per cent of the whole.

## GARY & INTERURBAN SOLD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Five bidders bought all assets of the Gary & Interurban Railway at receiver's sale for \$475,000.

FOR the better handling of telephone calls to and from the camp, it has been suggested to and approved by the military authorities at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., that personal telephone calls for enlisted men, except calls of emergency importance, be deferred until after 4:30 P. M., the men being almost constantly occupied in drills until that hour.

Special provisions have been made for the handling of toll calls to Camp Devens between the hours of 4:30 P. M. and 10 P. M., and operators will be aided in completing calls accurately if the caller will give the regiment and company of the person called for, in addition to his name.

As the camp covers an area of about twenty-five square miles, it is difficult, under most favorable conditions, to locate one out of the thousands of soldiers; specific identification will help to reduce delays and prevent mistakes.

## Telephone Calls to Camp Devens

As the camp covers an area of about twenty-five square miles, it is difficult, under most favorable conditions, to locate one out of the thousands of soldiers; specific identification will help to reduce delays and prevent mistakes.

## New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

W. R. Driver, Jr., General Manager

September 19, 1917.



## EDUCATIONAL

EMPIRE THEME  
OF CONFERENCE

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott Talks on  
British Reconstruction at Ox-  
ford—Type of Employer—  
Universal Ethical Standards

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There can be no doubt whatever about the success of the Oxford summer meeting. One of the speakers at the final session said this was the best, most inspiring, and most enjoyable of the many summer meetings he had attended. In resuming such gatherings before the end of the war, the delegates wisely determined to limit the period to a fortnight. A majority of the students were, of course, women; but there was also a large attendance of men, and the Workers Educational Association proved to be well represented.

Though there were addresses of exceptional importance contributed by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Master of Balliol, Lord Islington, the Earl of Selborne, and others, the chief interest of the gathering undoubtedly centered in the final speech of the secretary of the delegation (Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M. P.). It partook of the nature of a leave-taking address, though Mr. Marriott did not definitely announce the resignation of his post. He merely remarked that he might not have another chance of wandering into retrospect at such a meeting.

It was just 30 years, said the secretary, since his friend and predecessor, Mr. Michael Sadler, pressed him into the service as an extension lecturer. From that day to this his work for the delegation had not been seriously interrupted. During those 30 years he had delivered about 3000 lectures inside the university, and about the same number outside. For 22 years he had been the executive official of the delegation; and responsible to the university for the direction of its work beyond the limits of the university. This was the twelfth summer meeting of which he had been in charge, not to mention three vacation courses organized exclusively for foreigners.

Mr. Marriott then defined the Oxford summer meetings as primarily schools of citizenship. And thus being enabled to speak of his own duties as a political stewardship, he dealt with certain regrets expressed by friends that he was deserting such a work for politics. There was no desertion; his labors had always been, and were still in the field of citizenship. "Ever since he had come to years of discretion," said the speaker, and perhaps before, his one thought had been politics. Rightly regarded, it was the highest of human services. What was history but a branch of political knowledge? In Freeman's words, "History is past politics; politics is present history." Mr. Marriott declared that those words had been the guiding aphorism of his own life as a writer and as a teacher of history. In political affairs (presumably in the House of Commons) he would have to be a member of a party, because he held with Edmund Burke that anyone who desired to be practically effective must, for the attainment of specific ends, combine with others who desired the same ends. So far he was a party man, but only in the sense that his aim was to serve the "Polis" or state.

This confession of faith gives peculiar interest to Mr. Marriott's two lectures at the meeting, one on "The Imperial Executive," and the other on "The Imperial Legislature." Among all the problems of construction and reconstruction, which formed the main subject matter of the summer meeting, there was none more important than these. Nor was the lecturer unversed in the question. It was the desire to extend the teaching of colonial history, at that time quite neglected in the University of Oxford, which originally led him to associate himself with the university extension movement. Not only was he the first historical lecturer to give in the university itself, a course on the history of the English colonies, but such courses of his on the colonial problem had been extended to more than 70 towns other than Oxford. Where prolonged and intensive study of a subject leads to sharply defined views, these are entitled to peculiar consideration. Mr. Marriott's solution of the problem of political reconstruction is radical. He thinks that the British Commonwealth of nations will never get a real imperial executive, unless definition is given at the same time to the position of "the domestic, or state, or insular executive" of the British Isles themselves. Nor in his opinion is there any half-way house between occasional consultative meetings of an imperial conference and a complete federal constitution. As an ultimate issue, he declared there was for the British dominions only the choice between independence and partnership.

In any scheme of political reconstruction, the problems of Indian government have a special place of their own. On this subject Lord Islington gave an address to which his administrative experience lent great weight; indeed the secretary referred to it as of "the very highest moment and significance." The war, said the lecturer, had emphasized the peculiar character of British rule in India. No question was so full of difficulty, or so instantly demanding solution as that rule. He believed that the most pressing reform in India lay in the direction of decentralization. If the ideals of the British Empire stood for anything, India's future must be in ac-

cord with those ideals, and her ultimate ambition was the attainment of responsible government within the Empire. Besides increasing the field of responsibility of local governments, he considered that definite spheres of public business ought to be transferred from bureaucratic to more representative control.

Lord Islington's detailed proposals should be studied in connection with a memorandum to the Viceroy, which was submitted some months ago by a number of members of the Legislative Council, and also in connection with Mr. Gokhale's political testament. They indicate that the next step in India's political advancement must be made in the provinces. But, as the lecturer said, these and other proposals presuppose the progressive growth of political capacity, which is necessarily bound up with the spread of education.

To thoughts about India, Lord Selborne also made a real contribution in his own address on "The Problem of the Commonwealth." Having referred to the vastness of British territories, he said that if India were spoken of as a unit, it should only be in the sense in which Europe was thought of as a unit. There were more countries in India, more peoples, more languages, more diversities, religious and social, than there were in Europe. Every horror that had fallen on Europe in the last three years was the chronic condition of India until the British rule came there.

The lecturer put it to his hearers that the problem common to every part of the British Empire was this: Could they organize themselves for the common purpose of foreign policy and defense, and yet leave the dominions wholly free in their internal autonomy? If the solution of this problem were found, it would be the greatest factor for peace the world had ever known. An alliance between the two great commonwealths, British and American, ought to make war impossible. Therefore the reconstruction of the British Commonwealth would be an effective step toward "the parliament of man and the federation of the world."

There was much also to claim the close attention of students in the discussions relative to industrial and economic reconstruction. Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., and Mr. Gerald Gaunt faced the question of workshop committees, the first from the point of view of labor, and the second as an employer. What the output, said Mr. Clynes, must be considered as a proper result of workshop reorganization, the first object should be the well-being of the masses of men and women who had to live, for so large a portion of their time, in the workshops of the country. It was proposed that there should be works committees in every shop to represent both the management and the workers employed, and that they should act in cooperation with the district and national machinery. Industrial peace could only be bought at the price of giving improved conditions to the masses of the industrial population. Mr. Gaunt also spoke hopefully of workshop committees of this kind. He remarked that the day had arrived for a new type of employer, one who neither feared nor fought his workmen, but one who identified their interest with his own and based his relationship upon the law of service.

It cannot be said that the treatment of educational reconstruction was on the same level as that of the subjects already considered. Perhaps the knowledge that Mr. Fisher was in course of presenting his new bill to Parliament caused interest to flag; perhaps the notable May conference of the Workers Educational Association had indisposed Oxford to take up the subject enthusiastically; then educationists were expecting to assemble again in a few days' time at Bedford College, London, to discuss "New Ideals in Education." Lord Haldane was the principal speaker, but his plan of provincial councils to mediate between the Board of Education and the local education authorities was already well known.

Ethical and theological reconstruction were included in the fourth group of subjects. In the first of his two lectures, Dr. Jacks made the following remarkable statement: "It is useless to attempt ethical reconstruction unless you are prepared to give the Germans the benefit of it. In fact, the Germans ought to join in, otherwise our reconstruction, so far as it is ethical, will be imperfect and largely ineffectual. But nobody can join in, unless he does so willingly. There are many things you can force your enemy to reconstruct, but by no manner of means can you force him to reconstruct his ethics."

The same note was struck by the secretary of the conference in summing up its results. He said that they had listened to many wise words; they had sat at the feet of distinguished economists and well-tried statesmen. What was the upshot of it all? It was not summed up in the message delivered to them on Sunday by the Bishop of Winchester, and summarized even more succinctly in the lines of a great poet:

Hate and mistrust are the children of blindness;  
Could we but see one another, 'twere well!  
Knowledge is sympathy, charity, kindness;  
Ignorance only is maker of hell.

ATTENDANCE SHOWS  
GAIN IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—Enrollment at the University of Mississippi at Oxford and at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, both state-controlled institutions, is found to have increased 4 per cent for 1917-1918. A report from the State Educa-

tion Department shows that the depletion in the upper classes caused by resignations for military service is entirely made up for and even surpassed in the enrollment of sophomore and freshman classes.

The report shows that high schools of the state have a record enrollment. New buildings are open in many places and new departments, such as domestic science, mechanical drawing and agriculture, have been added to many schools.

The records show a steady increase in the number of Negro schools in which the standard of education is being raised year by year. The public schools for the Negroes of Mississippi are said to have exactly the same standard now as those for white children.

TRAINING ARRANGED  
FOR RURAL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—New phases of the tendency toward special training courses for rural teachers, are found in California, according to W. W. Kemp, professor of school administration in the University of California talking before the convention of the California State High School Teachers Association.

Minimum units required for graduation from the normal schools, according to the regulations put into effect last year, are 24. Fifteen of these must be taken in a secondary school and must include the following specific subjects:

English literature and languages.....	Units
General science.....	1
United States history and civics.....	1
World history.....	2
Mathematics.....	1

The remainder of the 15 units may be made up from subjects such as fine arts, music, elements of agriculture, manual training and household arts.

"Thus without radically reorganizing high school curricula, without substituting a short-cut high school training department," said the speaker, "the state board has pointed out to the high school the possibility of organizing a new course—the prenormal course; and it thereby practically added a third year if not a fourth year to the professional course for elementary teachers without changing the total preparation in point of years of study. Indirectly it asks the high school to reassemble the schedule of courses in such a way that prospective teachers may in the years of high school work concentrate attention on courses more closely in line with their later professional training."

METHODS FOR NIGHT  
SCHOOLS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—That young men and women, and even persons of middle age, will attend evening schools in large numbers if the proper facilities are afforded and if the matter is placed before them in an adequate manner, were points made in an address by Paul L. Evans, principal of the Evening High School of Alameda, Cal., before the California High School Teachers Association meeting held in Berkeley.

Some of the activities of the Alameda Evening High School that have resulted in increased attendance, according to the speaker, may be summarized as follows: It was found that the attendance greatly increased after the installation of a modern indirect lighting system, and again after proper provision had been made for heating the school room, indicating that attention should be given to the physical environment of the student.

A phase of the evening school work that has been found to be attractive to a large number, said Mr. Evans, is that of a society called the Business Science Club, whose activities have been devoted largely to public speaking and debating. Clubs of both sexes were organized and inter-club contests were held, it being found that the club plan in its various developments afforded much opportunity to adapt the resources of the school to the needs of the pupils.

Another speaker said that student self-government was an activity that had proved helpful by establishing a kind of focus for school interest. The system is organized on the commissioner plan, each commissioner being responsible for some single phase of school government. One commissioner, for example, takes charge of all social affairs, one supervises all student activities, such as athletics and musical societies; one has charge of all lost and found articles; one assists the school management in the matter of attendance; and another commissioner takes charge of the buying and selling of used books.

Other activities managed by students include an employment bureau, community singing, dancing classes, a school bank, athletic contests, spelling and rapid calculation contests, a debating team and a society for the study of parliamentary law.

## UNIVERSITY READY FOR WORK

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin, according to a bulletin just issued, is preparing to carry on its academic activities without break, in accordance with President Wilson's recommendation, to train young men and women for the task of reconstruction when peace is declared. Many of the faculty are now in uniform or are away on special government missions, and some of those at the university will give part of their time to war work, but the majority will devote their energies to academic work.

ACTION URGED ON  
UNITY OF SPEECH

Diversity of Language in United  
States Declared to Be Against  
National Solidarity—Improvement  
of Standards Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All barriers of language which exist between the immigrant in the United States and the native resident should be done away with, and English should be made the common language of the country without delay, according to Clarence Stratton, Ph. D., vice-president of the National Council of Teachers of English, and secretary of the committee on American speech. "Perhaps no country on the globe," said Dr. Stratton, giving his views for The Christian Science Monitor, "presents the same case as the United States, where, in widely stretching, contiguous territory, thousands of inhabitants, some of them citizens, speak languages foreign to the rest of the population. True, England's domains offer a similar condition, with her African and Asiatic colonies, yet in them the peoples are geographically separated. So, too, France owns colonies in which African and oriental tongues are native, but they also are separated and colonial. The United States has in New York alone almost as many Greeks as Athens itself; in Chicago almost as many Germans as any city of the fatherland."

"The most serious aspect of these centers of foreign languages is that the speech isolation more effectively than any determined antagonism of intellect cuts off all these people from active participation in our national habits and ideals. And in the present circumstance of our war with Germany, it offers the unprecedented and incomprehensible result of Germans who fled from their native land because of Prussian militarism, now turning to support it in sentiment because of some mistaken and utterly illogical sense of patriotism."

"As a first step toward the nationalization of all these peoples, we should insist on their learning to speak our language, and read our expression of our history, our events, our aims, in our own language. Historically, this nation began with English, but naturally we now speak a different tongue, American. This is different from English in vocabulary. Go into a British bicycle store, and ask whether you may hire a wheel, and you will probably be asked whether you want a front wheel or a back one. There are no ticket offices in England; there are booking offices instead. Goods, trains, luggage, lifts, tubs, shunt, music halls, pit, are all English terms for things we express differently in America. Our language is markedly different in pronunciation. When we consider the intonation and inflection we realize how widely separated the two means of expression have become."

"All the foreigners within our boundaries are here by their own initiative; they have chosen to live in the United States. While they are here they should conform to our national life; they should obey our national regulations. There should be no loophole of linguistic ignorance to explain or excuse any violation of our laws. No foreign-born agitator should be tolerated for he is to interfere with laws as was done recently in the draft registration. The hundreds of densely populated districts in our cities where English is a foreign tongue should be Americanized immediately."

"Switzerland may be a stable country with a tripartite nationality. But no nation so large, so populous, as the United States can risk the sinister results of unassimilated alien groups, likely to become at any time alien enemies."

"What has made the people of the Trentino so long to return to Italy? What has made Italy so yearn for the territory? Kindred of nationality as displayed by the same language. Why are the French-Canadian 'Anglo' so different from the rest of the Dominion's citizens in the present war, although England and France are allies? A distinctness from other Canadians, marked by difference of language."

A general program of Americanization, Dr. Stratton holds, should be planned by the National Government of the United States, but the execution of details he regards as the duty of local authorities, particularly of school authorities. On this point he said: "But local authorities would have to observe the terms of the law. Only recently it was discovered that a town in the State of New York was giving more than half its school instruction in German. The report was that of 25 hours of work, only 15 were in English. This is an extreme case, doubtless. Aside from it, however, the Saturday German schools in large cities, the chain of Concordia colleges and seminaries throughout the land in which all instruction is carried on in German, the recent action of the defense committee in Nebraska regarding certain opinions and utterances of the Lutherans, all indicate how widespread and effective are all the language agencies, working against homogeneity and solidarity."

"To attain such Americanization as we need, the schools of the nation have already done a great deal, not only in the regular curricula, but in supplemental ways. Night schools have been crowded with men and women of all ages, in classes to learn English. Statistics record an always increasing number who take advantage of this provision by cities. The situation becomes discouraging only

when these great numbers are compared with the huger masses never reached by a gleam of desire for speaking the language of the Promised Land. Schools of citizenship and schools of English for immigrants cost a great deal of money, and only certain cities can add to the already heavy expense of education this seemingly philanthropic aid to mature persons."

He noted that educators have not only taken up this work for imparting the speech of the United States to the immigrant, but have also become interested in the teaching of the vernacular in general in the schools. "Criticism by the outside world," he observed, "as well as observation from within, have indicated that more emphasis should be placed on the student's ability to speak his language than upon any other aspect of his knowledge. Old-fashioned oratory, elocution and declamation are really old-fashioned now; distrusted and almost discarded; but replaced by a sadder, quieter, more effective standard of speech; practical, convincing, charming, moving, in all uses from private conversation to congressional debate. Such standards the National Council of Teachers of English has been striving to inculcate and attain, and to that end its committee on American speech has already enlisted a vast amount of quiet, concerted effort, and given a great deal of detailed help. Not a single questioned school or educator in the land has failed to register a sincere conviction that in the proper training in the use of speech lies the greatest factor of education. It is a stupendous task. Results will come slowly. There can be no spectacular change in methods or aims, but a widespread emphasis upon good speaking cannot fail to be felt throughout the schools of the land."

"Educators can go only so far, however; the remainder of the work rests with the general public. To influence this community idea of the desirability and possibility of better speech, the committee is widely distributed geographically and variously representative of educators, actors, singers, dramatists, editors, writers, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers and clergymen."

Another proposal is to start primary schools on the Rand for the Bantu laborers. It is thought that such adult education would be successful if the native languages were largely taught in instruction, and village industries were also taught to the "boys." Should the mine owners themselves not take action in this direction, it would be in the power of the Transvaal Government to move in the matter.

EDUCATION NOTES  
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Nothing can better show the scope of the new Education Bill for England and Wales than the opening section of the first clause. It is therefore here given in full:

"With a view to the establishment of a national system of public education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby, it shall be the duty of the council of every county and county borough, so far as their powers extend, to contribute thereto by providing for the progressive development and comprehensive organization of education in respect of their area, and with that object to submit to the Board of Education, when required by the board, schemes showing the mode in which their duties and powers under the Education Acts are to be performed and exercised, whether separately or in cooperation with other authorities."

As to the merits of the reforms in education which are proposed in that bill, Mr. Acland may be taken as a competent witness. He was the vice-president of the committee of council on education from 1892 to 1895, and has shown an unflinching interest in school matters up to the present time. After hearing Mr. Fisher's position of the bill, he rose in the House of Commons, and said that if the proposed measures were to pass into law, it would mark the greatest advance in the education of the general people of the country since February, 1870, when Mr. W. E. Forster introduced the Education Act. As if meeting the objection that reforms should not be considered at a time such as this, when school and other civil activities are at their lowest, he quoted a saying of Archbishop Whately about those who always desire to postpone political change.

"When the bed of a torrent is dried, they think that a bridge is not wanted; when the stream comes down, that the bridge cannot be built." Mr. Acland thinks that it is during this very period of industrial dislocation that the country will be able to build most easily and securely the bridge of a truly national system of education.

The mention of Mr. Forster's act carries the historian backwards almost half a century, and another 50 years of retrospect covers the period of activity of Lord Brougham, himself one of the most ardent of school reformers. It was in 1820 that Brougham took up the subject of national education, a subject which he consistently made his own until his last speech of July, 1864. As the Times says, in its educational supplement, the persistence of his effort gave a certain continuity to the whole struggle for progress. He was often wrong in his dogmatism, but never in his optimism and in his determination to secure educational justice for the people of England. Mr. Fisher's measure of 1917 is a direct descendant of Brougham's proposals in 1820, when he recommended the universal establishment of undenominational parochial schools with efficient teachers supported out of local rates, supplemented by the old endowments.

At the Oxford summer meeting, Lord Haldane presided at a conference on educational reconstruction. Quite the most interesting part of his speech was concerned with the difficulties in administration arising from the large number of local education authorities, unrelated among themselves, but all

directly connected with the central office. To one Board of Education for England and Wales, there are 319 local authorities.

The remedy he proposes for this defect is to divide up the country into from seven to ten great educational provinces—Wales, as one, Greater London as another, Lancashire as a third. He would like to see every province with its university as a nucleus. Each province should have its administrative council with representatives of that university, of the local educational authorities and of all classes of teachers; and the councils thus constituted should consider local schemes for the lesser education authorities within their areas, including the allocation of schools and scholars, the distributions of grants, and questions relating to salaries, pensions and apportionment of teachers. This would leave the Board of Education free to exercise the higher direction.

These proposals have, however, less interest for the moment than would have attached to them, if they had been endorsed by the president of the Board of Education. Mr. Fisher has made it plain that the Government's bill will facilitate cooperation between the present local authorities, instead of forcing them to accept anything of the nature of Lord Haldane's heptarchy; in other words, the president of the board has decided for the remedy of voluntary evolution, rather than of compulsory devolution.

One of the most difficult problems with which the mine owners on the Witwatersrand have to deal, is to find occupation for the native laborers in their leisure hours. Much of the illicit liquor traffic would come to an end if the Zulu, Basuto, and other miners upon the gold-reef had their "time off" filled up with new interests. One proposal is that organized games should be developed, but for this purpose it would be necessary to appoint instructors. Anyone who has watched the cricket and football matches arranged by European officers of police in the native territories, knows how great is the interest aroused by such games.

Another proposal is to start primary schools on the Rand for the Bantu laborers. It is thought that such adult education would be successful if the native languages were largely taught in instruction, and village industries were also taught to the "boys." Should the mine owners themselves not take action in this direction, it would be in the power of the Transvaal Government to move in the matter.

Mrs. Green contributes to the July number of History, an article on "Irish National Tradition," which lays stress upon the vigilance with which the Irish language was guarded in ancient times, especially in the schools of the learned. No word of local use was allowed which could betray whether the writer spoke after the Ulster manner or that of Munster. The maintenance of art and learning by the Bardic schools was established as an essential part of the tribal organization. They formed, in fact, an endowed national university. Poetic style was guarded with extreme vigilance, while from the epic of Cuchulain onwards prose was used as the language of narrative. The trained professors were versed in the huge store of native learning, many of them seem to have been well acquainted with the voluminous Latin literature of that time, some probably knew French and English, and it is likely that some had studied or traveled on the Continent. Men of learning in Ireland were not stunted in public fame and honor. But however haughty were the aristocrats of knowledge, with neither respect nor condescension for the vulgar, the Irish, through the organization of their common life, and by their own lively intelligence, were probably nearer to an intellectual democracy than any other medieval people.

Belfast University has taken the step of establishing an education society. During the last session there was an address by Sir Samuel Dill on "The Future of Education"; there were lectures on "The Teaching of Civics," "Education Through History" and "The Educational Value of Hand Work." Besides these meetings, there took place an open discussion on "Freedom in the School," while those attending a musical and social evening heard an address on "The Appreciation of Modern Music." It appears that this is a new departure on the part of Irish universities.

In presiding at the annual meeting of the Secondary Schools Association Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., declared that it could not now be asserted that the youth who had been trained in British schools had shown any lack of intelligence or courage, or any failure in discipline or moral conduct, in the trials to which they had been subjected in this war.

Indeed, no one familiar with the facts could fail to note the fertility of invention, the power of initiative, the organizing ability, and the technical knowledge and skill that had been displayed by Britons, enabling them to overcome their original defects, and place them in many cases, in a position of superiority over those who had made the preparation of war the main purpose of their educational efforts for nearly half a century. The speaker thought that the country could not be too grateful to its secondary schools for refusing, in the past, to allow their teaching to be controlled by exclusively utilitarian aims. Conditioned as British communities were, by the obligations of civic and other duties, ever-increasing watchfulness arising from the large efforts at educational reform which aimed too directly at material results.

As this custom spreads and gets more firmly rooted in the educational world it will modify more or less the present system of so-called "summer schools." They will have a more organic relation to the institution and be attended by students with a more serious intention. There will be less optional taking of examinations, and more enforced study. Professional vacations and sabbatical years or half years will be adjusted on a somewhat more flexible basis, and the university and college teacher will be found loafing and enjoying his soul offener in urban centers during the winter months, and teaching offener during the summer. In any case the teacher and principal or president of the school and college of tomorrow will be a public character more steadily on his professional job than in the past; and the college or university, through full use of its assets, will be a form of institutional organization less open to attack as rusting rather than wearing out.

FULL-YEAR PLAN  
OF STUDY URGED

Use of Summer Months on Regular  
Schedule Recommended  
for Schools as Well as Colleges  
—Dartmouth Project Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. Claxton, in a statement recently issued, has urged upon the secondary schools of the country the use of the full 12-months year. He urges a school year of four terms of 12 weeks each, and casts his influence wholly upon the side of the year-round high school. This is but one straw showing how the wind is blowing, as the nation faces present and coming adjustment of its educational system to more pressing social and national needs; and it is but a reflection of a similar trend in the college and university world. War, comparative study of national efficiency, universal demand for reduction of waste in all phases of living are having their effect, and educator after educator and institution after institution is now admitting to be true, what William R. Harper, first president of the University of Chicago, pointed out long ago and made effective as part of the administrative policy of that institution.

The latest college to take a definite stand on the side of an all-the-year session, is Dartmouth, under its new president, Ernest Hopkins, a man with a business training and an expert knowledge of methods of efficient administration of large public-utility corporations and private publishing houses. To be sure, he has only outlined his plans for the transformation at Dartmouth. The war in Europe is at present enlisting not only his interest, but his personal supervision of one of its most important relief phases. He has yet to work out in full detail his innovating plan and get practical backing for it from trustees and from alumni. But the point is that he has gone on record favoring the new ideal of use of "plant" and "operatives" in a defensible economical way; and Hanover, hereafter, at just the season of the year when its site and climatic conditions are at their loveliest, may be resorted to by persons—mainly business men, it is hoped—who find that the summer is the time when they can most advantageously study; and that, in a way superior to the methods of the ordinary summer school, which by the way, Dartmouth, like so many other colleges, already has.

The most recent of university recruits to the all-the-year plan is that of the State of Washington, on the north Pacific coast, which, under its new president is beginning to assume anew the primacy it once had in the State's affections and respect. Leland Stanford Jr. University, with the opening of the academic year, Oct. 1, will hold sessions practically continuously thereafter, on the four-quarter system. A new field in which this form of pedagogical efficiency is taking root is that of training schools for teachers. Thus at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., there are now four quarters, each 12 weeks in length; and men or women adjust their attendance according as it best suits their convenience. Of course here, as at the University of Chicago or at any of the degree-conferring institutions now using the plan, the change makes it easier for a student able to work steadily throughout the year to gain virtually a year in getting a desired result; and on the other hand it facilitates the way by which the student who can only work intermittently may also so select his time of study as to work for his best interests, professional or pecuniary.

Another institution which is meeting the needs of students with a varied opportunity for study, is the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn. The curriculum and time schedule have been worked out with ingenuity and justice, so that students who take the three-quarter term get the right sort of credits, and the same quality of instruction. Under the new plan the school of pedagogy best meets the needs of those teachers who come to it from the rural regions and the cities of the South for a topping-off process in education. Their school schedules are so varied that the more flexibility and variety there is in the college's time schedule, the better for the students.

As this custom spreads and gets more firmly rooted in the educational world it will modify more or less the present system of so-called "summer schools." They will have a more organic relation to the institution and be attended by students with a more serious intention. There will be less optional taking of examinations, and more enforced study. Professional vacations and sabbatical years or half years will be adjusted on a somewhat more flexible basis, and the university and college teacher will be found loafing and enjoying his soul offener in urban centers during the winter months, and teaching offener during the summer. In any case the teacher and principal or president of the school and college of tomorrow will be a public character more steadily on his professional job than in the past; and the college or university, through full use of its assets, will be a form of institutional organization less open to attack as rusting rather than wearing out.



## WAR EDUCATION AT PLATTSBURG

Camp in Military College Using  
Object Lesson Method of In-  
struction to a Large Extent—  
Y. M. C. A. Work Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Three weeks  
of work at the new officers' training  
camp have produced something unique  
in the annals of education—a war col-  
lege, operated on a large scale and  
using to a very great extent the ob-  
ject lesson method of instruction. There is  
no lessening of the many pages of mili-  
tary textbooks to be studied daily to  
cover ground which took years in the  
antebellum courses of military educa-  
tion. In fact there is a constant in-  
crease in notes and collateral reading  
coming from the War Department and  
from instructors and contributors  
abroad. The outdoor work so far,  
however, has furnished the keynote  
of the camp to a much greater extent  
than before.

This camp is indeed becoming a  
great outdoor school, which assumes  
at times the features of a game or  
series of games and at times those of  
drama and pageantry. A thousand  
students assembled as a class, watch  
the stealthy, stooping, Indian-like ap-  
proach of a raiding party; they see  
the alarm finally caused when the  
party meets a sentry post, and they  
view the rousing of the defenders, their  
rush from a dugout and the melee and  
flight of bombs which follow. In a  
similar manner all kinds of war situa-  
tions are enacted. In time all the stu-  
dents will be brought into the  
pageantry and learn the action as  
well as the formula of war.

This outdoor work is stripping  
away much mystery. It is astonish-  
ing how tenacity and confidence are  
coming to the front as the main fac-  
tors in the war game. The bayonet's  
part in war, ordinarily thought of as  
pure brutality is found to be really  
mental, and the morale rather than  
the point of steel is seen to be what  
wins the victory.

To intelligent civilians and espe-  
cially to mothers and fathers, it is  
particularly interesting to hear what  
part the arts of peace are taking in  
the war, and a Sunday in camp gives  
a good chance to observe this. About  
Saturday the students are mainly free  
till Sunday evening. Arms, accoutre-  
ments and clothing, having been care-  
fully inspected, have been put  
away. Hundreds go out for walks or  
rides, to visit with relatives or  
friends, sleep in real beds and to get  
as far away from war as possible.  
Many, however, stay in camp, keeping  
each other company, playing games  
and brushing up book learning for  
the coming week. Sometimes those  
who are to take rotation on Monday,  
as non-commissioned officers, will  
study hard to make themselves letter  
perfect in their parts.

On Saturday nights, vaudeville  
shows are given, of the better class  
such as found in New York and Bos-  
ton, while on Sunday nights concerts  
or entertainments of some sort are  
arranged. The former camp provided  
an audience of over 4000, as critical  
and appreciative as could be gathered  
anywhere. The present audience of  
about 3000 is of different taste and  
does not as a whole rise to the classi-  
cal.

Sunday, too, is the Y. M. C. A.'s own  
day, and its "hut" is filled with a  
passing and a tarrying throng. Re-  
cently Maj. Bruce Taylor of St. Paul's  
Presbyterian Church in Montreal  
made an address there. He was the  
chaplain of the Royal Canadian High-  
landers during their first year's service  
overseas and also was with the  
Princess Patricia's Regiment abroad.  
In Highland costume he was the in-  
spiring feature of the week-end, as he  
spoke with a pleasant Scotch tongue  
and in stirring words drawn from ex-  
perience.

The Y. M. C. A. war work activities  
are nowhere better illustrated than  
they are in this camp. From the very  
beginning, the middle of May, to date,  
the work has been quite successful  
here, and it is expanding right along.  
Facilities of all kinds have been pro-  
vided and are freely used. A number  
of Protestant clergymen have been  
instructors and workers, such as the  
Rev. F. L. Janeway, assistant pastor  
of the Brick Church in New York, who  
is now acting as a Y. M. C. A. worker.  
The library which was begun by the  
Y. M. C. A. with the books sent by the  
New York State Library and others  
has developed to a large scale, being  
now handled by a specialist in books,  
George G. Champlin, who is a mem-  
ber of the state library staff. High-  
class books, papers and periodicals  
are provided on liberal scale for read-  
ing-room and circulation purposes,  
and many valuable observations are  
being made for the future work of  
providing reading facilities for the  
army.

The work here cares for the camp of  
the First New York Artillery regiment,  
where 1200 enlisted men are provided  
with reading, as well as for the stu-  
dent camp, and the men themselves  
determine what kind of books shall  
be provided. They have already decided  
that the war and kindred topics lead  
in the reading desired, closely followed  
by high-class fiction; biography, ad-  
venture, travel, history are also ac-  
ceptable and many want books on  
popular mechanics, to tell them  
how to make things. The chief  
point to avoid is the cumbering  
of the shelves with unused books.  
To organize reading in any camp  
a book expert is needed at first  
for observation and preliminary work,  
after which a caretaker of books can  
keep the work going. Men ask for  
books as soon as they realize that they  
have that privilege, and it is an inter-  
esting fact that they seldom ask for  
any that are questionable. When  
books are asked for here they are sent  
from the state library. Hostess

House,—the Y. W. C. A. institution,  
which provides shelter and home facili-  
ties with refreshment for the women  
coming to the camp and the visitors  
they wish to see and entertain—is  
active and successful in this camp,  
though so far it has not been quite so  
crowded as in the former one.

## GREATER UTILIZATION OF CANALS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An appeal has  
been issued by Sir Maurice Fitz-  
maurice, chairman of the Canal Con-  
trol Committee, to local municipal  
authorities, chambers of commerce,  
and traders' associations throughout  
the country, to promote the use of in-  
land waterways for transport to the  
greatest possible extent in order to re-  
lieve the pressure on the railways.  
The appeal states that the principal  
object for which the Canal Control  
Committee has been appointed is to  
relieve the traffic on the railways by  
increasing the amount carried on  
canals. The railways have already  
been depleted of much of their equip-  
ment, a considerable number of their  
experienced workers have gone into  
the army, and the quantity of traffic of  
all kinds with which the railways  
have to deal has greatly increased. As  
a result they are today severely taxed,  
and it has become an urgent necessity  
that they should be afforded relief.  
One method of giving this relief will  
be to divert as much traffic as pos-  
sible from railways to canals.

The appeal goes on to say that the  
Canal Control Committee has appoint-  
ed three subcommittees to assist it,  
namely, the northern, midland and  
southern. Every canal will come un-  
der the control of one of these sub-  
committees. Since the beginning of  
the war, continues the appeal, both  
the canal companies and the carriers  
on the canals have lost a considerable  
number of their employees, but the  
committee is taking steps to provide  
crews for as large a number of boats  
as possible, and it is hoped that a  
greater number of boats capable of  
carrying traffic will be available at an  
early date.

It is very desirable that all en-  
gaged in sending or receiving goods  
of any kind, but more especially those  
kinds which are suitable for canal  
transport, should realize the difficul-  
ties in connection with transport in  
the country, and that these difficulties  
are likely to increase owing to the re-  
quirements of the war. It is also desir-  
able that all who have wharfage  
accommodation on, or who are in  
close proximity to, inland waterways,  
should, when practicable, provide  
themselves with boats for canal traf-  
fic. Several firms at the present time  
have their own boats, but a number of  
boats are not in use, and it is possible  
that arrangements can be made to se-  
cure some of those idle boats for any  
firm who may be able to use them. It  
is thought that no firm would be  
able to find one or two men in their  
own employment over military age,  
who, after a few weeks' training,  
would be able to work the firm's  
boats.

## NIAGARA FALLS POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A royal commis-  
sion is to be appointed to conduct an  
inquiry into the exportation of power  
generated at Niagara Falls to the  
United States, and it is stated that Sir  
Henry Drayton, chairman of the Do-  
minion Railway Commission, has been  
chosen the royal commissioner. At  
present three companies on the Cana-  
dian side of Niagara River have li-  
censes to export certain quantities of  
electric energy and this they do to  
customers on the American side. The  
charge is made by the Hydro-Elec-  
trical Commission of Ontario that the  
electricity which is being transmitted  
across the boundary is required to  
keep Ontario factories in operation  
and this condition of affairs the Fed-  
eral Government is asked to stop.  
The power companies on the other  
hand protest that they have customers  
in the United States and that they  
should not be placed in such a posi-  
tion that they could not carry out their  
contracts. This is the problem which  
Sir Henry Drayton has to solve and  
to report upon to the Government.

## CANADIANS TO TRAIN IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Of the 4000 cadets  
and mechanics in training in Canada  
with the Royal Flying Corps, it is  
practically certain that 3500 will win-  
ter in Ft. Worth, Tex., where the Im-  
perial Munitions Board in Canada is  
spending over \$3,000,000 on an avia-  
tion camp. The central office will  
remain in Toronto, however, and the  
camp in Texas will be governed from  
here, the administrative staff being  
directly responsible to the Royal Fly-  
ing Corps in Great Britain. Long  
Branch and Armour Heights camps  
will remain in operation all winter in  
order that tests may be made as to  
whether the work can be carried on  
during the severe cold weather. Major  
Wellesley who has had charge of the  
Deseronto camp will go to Texas  
and Lieutenant-Colonel Allan  
will spend part of his time in Texas  
and part in Toronto.

## LABOR DILUTION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An opinion

seems to have gained currency in some  
quarters that in omitting the claims  
dealing with dilution of labor on pri-  
vate work from the Munitions of War  
Bill, the Ministry of Munitions pro-  
poses to modify the policy of dilution  
traditioned in recent official notice  
which states that it should be clearly  
understood that the clause which was  
omitted from the munitions bill dealt  
only with the extension of the dilution  
to civil work. The continuous and in-  
creased output of munitions will  
necessitate the greatest possible exten-  
sion of dilution upon war work within  
the safeguards already provided.

## RECREATION FOR MEN IN CAMPS

President Wilson Approves Plan  
for Campaign to Raise Entertain-  
ment Fund for Soldiers and  
Sailors in Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President  
Wilson indorsed, and Secretary Baker  
and Secretary Daniels jointly author-  
ized, on Wednesday, a national cam-  
paign to raise "\$3 for each soldier  
and sailor," for the purpose of pro-  
viding entertainment and hospitality  
for the men of the new army and navy  
in the cities and towns near the train-  
ing camps. The campaign will be  
directed by the War Camp Commu-  
nities Recreation Fund Committee, com-  
posed of prominent men in different  
parts of the country, whose names  
will be announced in a few days.

The fund, amounting to about \$3-  
750,000, will be expended under the  
supervision of the War and Navy De-  
partment commissions on training  
camp activities, of which Raymond  
B. Fosdick is chairman. But the  
actual work in the communities ad-  
jacent to the training camps has been  
delegated to the Playground and Recre-  
ation Association of America, which  
has demonstrated the value of this  
service, in the neighborhood of camps  
already established.

In making this announcement, the  
Playground and Recreation Associa-  
tion gave out this letter, written to its  
president, Joseph Lee of Boston, by  
President Wilson:

"My Dear Mr. Lee—Mr. Fosdick has  
told me of the excellent work of the  
Playground and Recreation Associa-  
tion of America in conjunction with  
the War Department Commission on  
training camp activities, and I am  
writing to express my keen appreciation  
of the value of this unique and  
excellent service.

"The spirit with which our soldiers  
leave America, and the efficiency on  
the battlefronts of Europe, will be  
vitaly affected by the character of the  
environment surrounding our military  
training camps. I understand that  
your association finds it necessary to  
raise funds to carry on your work, and  
I earnestly hope that you will be suc-  
cessful in this endeavor.

"Perhaps the local Chambers of  
Commerce in the cities and towns  
throughout the country could be ap-  
pealed to with entire propriety to as-  
sist you in this matter.

"In any event, let me assure you of  
my warm support.  
Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

So far as possible, the campaign  
will be conducted through local com-  
mittees, and to every city and town  
in the United States with a population  
of 2500 or more will be assigned its  
quota.

Upon President Wilson's proposal,  
a special appeal for assistance will  
be made to local Chambers of Com-  
merce, and the matter will be laid be-  
fore the war convention on American  
business, now in session at Atlantic  
City, under the direction of the Cham-  
ber of Commerce of the United States.

## MARKET GARDENERS AND ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England—Mr. Cyril Hard-

ing, the general secretary of the British  
Gardeners Association, gave an in-  
teresting address on the allotment  
movement at a recent meeting of the  
Leeds branch of the association.  
There were 170,000 10-rod allot-  
ments, said Mr. Harding, that had  
been started during the war, and the  
average annual yield per plot was es-  
timated at £21. He said that the  
movement had come to stay, and it  
was no use for people to talk about  
suppressing it. As market gardeners,  
it was their business to consider how  
to make the best use of the movement  
in the interests of all. Allotment hold-  
ers would have done better if, in-  
stead of devoting so much of their  
holdings to potatoes, they had culti-  
vated root crops and salads. Market  
gardeners would do well to lay them-  
selves out to put vegetables on the  
market at a time when it was un-  
likely that allotment holders would  
be growing them. He said that he  
had not much sympathy with the  
greengrocers; at all events, so far as  
the south was concerned, for they  
had had a very nice time of it early  
this year in getting their own prices  
for other vegetables when the rush  
for potatoes was on. If the middle-  
man was abolished, so much the bet-  
ter for the producers, and also for the  
consumers. The middleman was the  
one who robbed the producer of his  
fair profit, and also robbed the con-  
sumer by preventing him from getting  
supplies at a reasonable rate.

The agreements that had been spoken  
of between retail and wholesale  
seed dealers, by which the latter had  
undertaken not to sell seeds to allot-  
ment societies, was a grave mistake  
from the wholesaler's point of view,  
because allotment societies would get  
together and buy their seeds through  
the cooperative societies. There was,  
in his opinion, a big opening for mar-  
ket gardeners in the cultivation of  
fruit such as apples, which would  
give a quick return, and in developing  
the salad industry. He believed that  
the present glut in the market was  
not due to any action of the allotment  
holders, such as giving away their  
surplus crops to friends, rather than  
putting them on the market, but sim-  
ply to the exceptionally productive  
year. In view of the likelihood of a  
shortage of food in the early months  
of the year he urged market garden-  
ers to give every encouragement to  
the allotment movement.

A discussion then followed in which  
different views as to the competition

between allotment holders and mar-  
ket gardeners were put forward. One  
speaker said that market gardeners  
objected to having to compete with  
allotment holders who sold their sur-  
plus crops. In doing this they for-  
feited their status as amateurs and  
could hardly expect encouragement  
from professional gardeners. If they  
were to send their surplus crops to  
the military hospitals they would be  
doing a praiseworthy national ser-  
vice and would not risk glutting the  
market, to the detriment of legitimate  
traders. Another speaker took the  
view that allotment holders generally  
grew for their own consumption, send-  
ing the remainder to hospitals. The  
opinion was also expressed that the  
competition to which market garden-  
ers objected was set up chiefly by  
old allotment holders and not so much  
by those who had come into being dur-  
ing the war.

## ISLE OF MAN AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—The refusal

of the British Treasury to give the  
Royal Assent to the Estate Duties Act  
passed by the Manx Legislature has  
called forth a protest from the Manx  
House of Keys. The duty raised by  
this act was to have gone toward an  
old-age pension fund for which there  
is a great need on the island. The act  
was opposed by the Governor, Lord  
Raglan, who is a Conservative, and by  
the Legislative Council. There is no  
direct taxation on the island, the re-  
venue being raised by means of indirect  
taxation, and these do not include any  
of those forms which fall chiefly on the  
well-to-do, such as the stamp duties.  
The view is held by many that the  
maintenance of a Lieutenant-Governor  
at £1800 a year, three high court  
judges (one of these offices is to be  
abolished) at £1000, together with a  
full quota of national officials, is a  
great extravagance for a community of  
only 52,000, and it can only be justified  
if those who are able to pay bear a  
fair proportion of the burden of taxa-  
tion.

An opportunity for the discussion of  
the whole question of Manx govern-  
ment arose on the occasion of the Isle  
of Man Customs Bill being brought  
forward in Parliament, when Mr. J. M.  
Hogge stated the case of the Manx re-  
formers. The bill was, however, taken  
unexpectedly, and as many of the Lan-  
cashire members who were specially  
interested were not present, he did not  
get the support that he would other-  
wise have had. The treasury claims  
that, both by practice and tradition, it  
has the right of general supervision  
over the island's finances. The House  
of Keys, on the other hand, maintains  
that the treasury has no control over  
money raised by internal taxation, its  
rights being limited to statutory con-  
trol over the revenue derived from  
Manx customs duties. In this connec-  
tion they complain that the dilatori-  
ness of the treasury in approving ex-  
penditure for war relief purposes in  
the Manx community has caused irri-  
tation and serious inconvenience to the  
people of the island, and has inflicted  
indignity on the Manx Legislature.  
They state that they cannot too  
strongly emphasize their claim that  
the Legislature should exercise, in re-  
gard to finance, the elementary rights  
enjoyed by every other self-governing  
community in the Empire.

## FOOD SUBSTITUTES USED IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Under the  
pressure of the war a new industry  
has grown up in Austria, that of find-  
ing substitutes for the rapidly increas-  
ing list of unobtainable foodstuffs.  
Speaking on the subject of "What We  
Eat," the famous Austrian chemist,  
Professor Albert Jolles, makes a  
searching analysis of the principal  
constituents of these substitutes, and  
dryly remarks that the greatest trouble  
with them is that people are not accus-  
tomed to the taste. Most important of  
all, he says, is the bread question.  
Here the substitutes can be divided  
into two groups. In the first, rye  
barley, maize, oats and potatoes, which  
possess a certain amount of nourish-  
ment, whilst those of the second  
group, such as hay, straw, sawdust,  
roots and Iceland moss, have scarcely  
any nutritive value. For milk there  
is no real substitute, only preserved  
products in the shape of milk-powder  
and condensed milk. Both of these  
can easily be spoiled, especially the  
condensed milk, if not properly sterilized  
and very carefully stored.

Egg substitutes, which spring up  
like mushrooms over night, are  
usually nothing more than yellow col-  
ored baking powder with the addition  
of a little cornstarch. The only  
effect of this is to give a slightly  
yellow tinge to the pastry and also to  
raise it; it has very little nutritive  
value. There are other fraudulent  
substitutes for eggs, generally made of  
albumen, or caffeine preparations, the  
last mixed with cornstarch. For  
meat, one of the chief substitutes is  
a war sausage. There is also a so-  
called "vegetable meat" made chiefly  
from wheat gluten colored red. Even  
for lemons there are substitutes, most  
of them made from a liquid solution  
of tartaric acid, colored with a yellow  
tar dye. The product is then scented  
with a few drops of essence of lemon.

For sugar, which is fast disappear-  
ing from the market, saccharine is the  
only substitute. The nutritive value  
of this preparation is really nil. On  
account of its extraordinary sweetness,  
and also to make it dissolve more  
easily, it is mixed with bicarbonate of  
soda. Unfortunately this addition is  
often used in such large quantities  
that the actual sweetening strength is  
reduced almost to vanishing point.  
As a result of the shortage of fats,  
many substitutes have been tried for  
glycerine, which is in very great de-  
mand. Amongst them are the sap  
from various plants, gelatine, liquid  
starch, calcium chloride, and chloride  
of magnesium.

## NORTH DAKOTA NOW VERY DRY

New Prohibitory Liquor Law  
Being Strictly Enforced, Not-  
withstanding It Has Been  
Declared Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—How thoroughly  
quiet the liquor interests of the North-  
west are at this juncture may be de-  
duced from the fact that no effort has  
been made to contest North Dakota's  
new "bone-dry" law, in spite of the fact  
that Associate Justice James E. Robin-  
son of the North Dakota Supreme  
Court, in two different voluntary opin-  
ions, has declared that statute unconsti-  
tutional, and has asserted that the  
importation of intoxicants for per-  
sonal use is not prohibited and cannot  
be prohibited under the Constitution  
of North Dakota.

Justice Robinson, who proved the  
Nonpartisan League's best vote get-  
ter, next to Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, at  
the polls last fall, writes a "Saturday  
Evening Letter" which has come to be  
an institution in North Dakota. It is  
eagerly sought and printed by all in-  
dependent newspapers of the State.  
League organs scorn the "Saturday  
Evening Letter," for Judge Robinson  
has proven a tartar to the league  
which discovered him and brought  
him to his high pinnacle. It is in  
these letters that the Judge has dis-  
sected the North Dakota "bone-dry"  
statute, which became effective July 1;  
has asserted that it was passed by the  
nonpartisan House of Representatives  
in such a bunglesome manner that it  
never could become law, even were it  
constitutional, and that under no read-  
ing of the Constitution can it be held  
to be legal.

But the liquor interests, which a  
year ago would have eagerly seized  
upon these letters and made of them  
campaign material, have not made a  
single move to avail themselves of this  
opportunity. The importation of liquor,  
which was declared by Attorney-Gen-  
eral Langer, last January, to approxi-  
mate \$1,000,000 monthly, has fallen to  
practically nothing. One or two un-  
derground lines have been established  
from Montana by daring taxicab driv-  
ers, and the stuff is brought as far as  
the State capital, almost 200 miles in-  
land, and sold at \$5 the quart, but the  
amount is so small as compared with  
the imports of the good old days as to  
be hardly worth mentioning, and both  
Federal and State authorities claim to

be close on the trail of these scatter-  
ing bootleggers.

Arrests in leading North Dakota  
cities for drunkenness were greatly  
decreased in July, and by August had  
diminished to practically nothing. There  
is no popular protest against "bone  
dryness," and state and federal au-  
thorities are enforcing the law. Federal  
District Judge C. F. Amidon, in  
convicting two laboring men who  
walked across the state line from  
Moorhead, Minn., to Fargo, N. D., ruled  
that a pocket is a common carrier un-  
der the federal statutes, and that even  
a pocket flask brought into the State  
by pedestrian or passenger violates  
the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon  
Act. No appeal has been taken from  
that decision, and travelers are care-  
ful to dispose of drinkables before  
crossing the Montana or Minnesota  
line into North Dakota. South Da-  
kota went dry June 1, and there is lit-  
tle danger from that source.

Near-beers can be sold only when  
the manufacturers deposit a \$10,000  
cash guaranty that their product does  
not contain more than one-tenth of 1  
per cent of alcohol. There has been a  
big run on certain patent medicines,  
whose intoxicating qualities have been  
well advertised by certain journals,  
but the authorities have their eye on  
this trade, and it cannot long persist.  
Montana goes dry Jan. 1, 1918, and  
there is a great probability that Min-  
nesota will join the ranks when the  
question next comes to a vote.

## PARTY WILL NOT CALL ITSELF SOCIALIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It can be stated  
with authority that the political party  
to be organized by those Socialists who  
dissent from the antiwar policy of the  
American Socialist majority is "not  
yet ready for launching, although a  
nucleus of such a party has been  
formed under the name of the Social  
Democratic League. The proposed  
new party will not call itself Socialist,  
but will consist of an amalgamation  
of groups devoted to the ideal of in-  
dustrial democracy. A public state-  
ment of the plans may be expected  
shortly.

## RUBBER IN SANTO DOMINGO

SANTO DOMINGO—Inquiry into the  
rubber resources of the Dominican  
Republic brings the information, ac-  
cording to Commerce Reports from  
the Department of Agriculture, that  
the only rubber-yielding tree known  
here is found in a wild state through-  
out the zone of Sanama, Sanchez, and a  
large part of the Cordillera del Seybo.  
It is known as the baleta (Mimosaes  
balata), of the family of Sapotaceae,  
and yields a good latex which serves  
as a substitute for gutta-percha.

## James McCreery & Co.

NEW YORK

5th Avenue

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

34th Street

## Offering Extraordinary Values DOMESTIC RUGS

Over Two Thousand Durable Domestic Rugs from three of the  
most prominent manufacturers of this Country at very special prices.

### Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12 ft. 41.25 regularly 54.00  
A large assortment of choice patterns;  
rich colorings.

### Royal Wilton Rugs

8.3x10.6 ft. 39.75 regularly 49.50  
A large assortment to choose from;  
same quality as 9x12 ft. Rug, but for  
smaller rooms.

### Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12 ft. 59.75 regularly 75.00  
Extra high grade; made of fine  
Worsted Yarns which impart a silken  
sheen; designs suitable for any room.

### Royal Wilton Rugs

6x9 ft. 27.50 regularly 35.00  
The correct size for small dining rooms  
or living rooms.

### Seamless Velvet Rugs

9x12 ft. 32.50 regularly 37.50

Handsome durable rugs woven in one piece; will give unusual service; all neatly  
fringed.

## Exceptional Values

## HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Hemmed Huck Towels, doz. 1.90, 2.50, 3.50  
Hemstitched Huck Towels, doz. 2.75, 3.75, 5.00  
Hemstitched Huck Towels, guest size, doz. 2.00 and 2.75  
Pure Linen Huck Towels, doz. 4.50, 6.00, 7.50  
Pure Linen Huck Towels, guest size, doz. 3.00, 3.75, 5.00  
Turkish Bath Towels, doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50  
Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, with name woven in red, doz. 3.50

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, 3.25, 4.50 and 6.00  
Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Tea Napkins, doz. 5.25, 6.75 and 9.00  
Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Napkins, doz. 2.25 and 2.50  
Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Tray Cloths, each 25c and 30c  
Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Pillow Covers, each 1.90, 2.25 and 2.50

## Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	68x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	75c each	90c each	1.10 each	1.20 each	1.30 each	1.40 each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	50x36	54x36	54x36
	23c each	25c each	29c each	29c each	34c each	34c each



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BELMONT SPRING  
TOURNEY STARTS

Francis Oulmet, Western Amateur Champion, Turns in Splendid Card of 72 in Qualifying Round Medal Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Waverly, Mass.—With 60 of the leading golfers of Greater Boston entered, including Francis Oulmet, western amateur champion and former United States national open and amateur title holder, among them, play started this morning in the annual fall open tournament of the Belmont Springs Country Club. Conditions were splendid for playing and it was expected that the qualifying scores would be low.

Oulmet was paired with a younger brother, W. A. Oulmet, who is just taking up this game. The younger brother turned in a card of 96, going out in 59 and coming home in 46. Francis Oulmet gave one of the best exhibitions of golf seen on the local links in some time and turned in the splendid card of 72, going out in 36 and coming home in the same number. It was freely predicted that this card would win the qualifying-round gold medal.

The course, as stated, was in condition for fine playing and Oulmet appeared in championship form and ready to take full advantage of the conditions. Going out he bettered par at the first, sixth and eighth holes. The second and ninth were the only holes which he played in over par, being one higher at each, while at the other outward holes he was even.

Coming in he bettered par at the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth holes and was even with it at all the others. His card follows:

Out ..... 34 45 34 45 35—36  
In ..... 45 35 44 43 44—36—72

H. T. Bond of Winchester turned in one of the low cards of the early morning play, getting an 82, playing the first nine holes in 41 and having the same for the homeward journey. The qualifying scores follow:

Player	Out	In	Total
Francis Oulmet, Woodland	36	36	72
H. T. Bond, Winchester	41	41	82
G. M. Brooks, Winchester	45	41	86
H. W. Rivers, Oakley	44	42	86
J. A. Wheeler, Lexington	44	42	86
G. R. Pushee, Weston	45	41	86
H. M. Hall, Woburn	45	41	86
W. A. Nicholson, Framingham	44	42	86
A. E. Bliss, Scarborough	45	41	86
A. M. Pond, Winchester	46	40	86
F. R. Mitchell, Needham	45	41	86
J. E. Smith, Lexington	48	38	86
W. A. Oulmet, Waverly	50	36	86
W. O. Kenney, Weston	51	35	86
C. S. Dodge, Commonwealth	48	38	86
F. V. Chaney, Thetford	55	31	86
S. S. Donovan, Belmont	52	34	86
G. A. Crittenden, Palm Springs	50	36	86
H. C. Clark, Haverhill	53	33	86
C. A. Williams, Commonwealth	55	31	86
J. J. Gillespie, Beverly	57	29	86
John Robinson, Belmont	58	28	86
J. W. Small, Belmont	59	27	86
F. D. Magee, Oakley	No card		
T. L. Quincy, Arlington	No card		
C. F. Warner, Framingham	No card		

\*Withdrawn from match play.

The entire proceeds of the tournament will be turned over to the American Red Cross. Three sixteens are to qualify, the first to play through for the Belmont trophy, the second division for the President's trophy and the third sixteen for the committee's trophy.

First and second rounds of match play in all three divisions are scheduled for tomorrow morning and afternoon, with the semifinals coming Saturday morning, and the finals Saturday afternoon. The first division will play through their match rounds from scratch, while the other two divisions will use their state handicaps.

On Saturday there will also be a handicap versus bogie competition. A ruling has been made by the committee in charge that all matches after the qualifying round must not start later than 10 o'clock a. m., and 2:30 o'clock p. m., or the match will be forfeited.

COBB WILL PLAY  
WITH ALL-STARS

While it will be a few days before the committee in charge of "Murnane Day" which is to be held at Fenway Park, Thursday, Sept. 27, will announce the line up of the "All-Stars" baseball team which will face the Boston Red Sox in a special game, it is possible to name some of the players who are sure to be on hand for the contest. Among this number are: Cobb of the Detroit Americans; Speaker and O'Neill of the Cleveland Americans; Maranville of the Boston Nationals; and McInnis and Schang of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Speaker and O'Neill will be here in Boston the day before the game and will remain over. Cobb, who will not go to Philadelphia with the Tigers, will come to Boston, while Maranville will come all the way from Cincinnati to help make the day a success. First baseman Slater of the St. Louis Browns also will be on hand if in shape to play next week.

**TRINITY DROPS SCHEDULE**  
HARTFORD, Conn.—The athletic council of Trinity College has decided to abandon the football schedule arranged last spring and substitute games with some teams near Hartford because so many candidates have enlisted. Middlebury, Amherst, Bowdoin, New York University, Connecticut Agricultural College and Union games are dropped. The reason given for abandoning the general football schedule was that military drill will be required of every student, leaving little time for games.

BASEBALL HEADS  
HOLDING MEETING  
IN CINCINNATI

Drafting of Minors Into the Major League Clubs Will Take Place at Gathering

CINCINNATI, O.—Arrangements for the 1917 world's series will not be made before tomorrow, if then. This seemed certain when the members of the national commission gathered here today in their annual draft meeting, which this year will be combined with the world's series session. Because the White Sox and Giants have not yet clinched the pennants, the commission members think they would better wait a day or two before making arrangements for the series between those clubs.

Today's meeting is scheduled to start at 11 a. m. and the first business to be taken up will be the work of arranging for an Ohio championship series between the Cincinnati and Cleveland clubs. After this has been completed the annual draft of minor league players by the big league clubs will be in order. Chairman A. G. Herrmann was certain that nothing would be done about the world series today.

Big leaguers present besides those connected with the Cincinnati club were Col. J. J. Ruppert, president; Harry Sparrow, business manager; and Robert Gilks, and Joseph Kelley, scouts, of the New York Americans; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League; J. C. Dunn, owner of the Cleveland Americans; Ira Thomas, scout for the Philadelphia Athletics; M. Kahoe, scout for the Boston Nationals; William Murray, scout for the Boston Red Sox, and Larry Sutton, scout for the Cincinnati Reds. P. Livingston, manager, and W. Doyle, scout of the Milwaukee American Association club, also were on hand, as was E. G. Barrow, president of the International League. Others were arriving hourly.

Colonel Ruppert freely admits that he is in the market for a new third baseman, indicating that the New York Americans are through with J. F. Baker, now under suspension. He said that Baker's suspension will stand until Manager Donovan is ready to lift it as Donovan suspended Baker and the case is entirely in his hands. "Baker," he said, "was not suspended for failing to accompany the club to Bridgeport, Conn., for an exhibition game Sunday. His suspension is the result of his actions Monday. Donovan decided Monday morning to play Maisel at third base against Boston that afternoon. He told me of his plans Monday morning and I said anything he did was agreeable to me."

"When Donovan told Baker Monday afternoon to sit on the bench Baker went to the club house, changed clothes and left the park. There was nothing left for Donovan to do except suspend him."

"I'm going to buy and draft all the ball players I possibly can and get rid of some of my old ones." The rumors which have been stating that Manager Donovan would not continue as manager of the New York club are being heard here and started in by giving the place to Miller Huggins, whose contract as manager of the St. Louis Nationals expires this year. Colonel Ruppert will not affirm or deny the story, having stopped long ago denying similar ones.

**PICKUPS**  
Shanks was the only Washington player who was unable to get at least one hit yesterday.

Merkle of the Chicago Nationals was the only player who made a home run in the two major leagues yesterday.

It looks very much as if Boston would have a city series this fall. Both teams appear to be favorable to the playing of the games.

Another half-game lead for the Chicago White Sox despite the fact that they lost yesterday. This gives them the biggest lead they have held this year.

Stanley Coveleskie of Cleveland was pitching star yesterday holding New York to only one hit. Dauss of Detroit came next by holding Boston to three hits while Mays of Boston held Detroit to four hits.

The baseball championship races have been very close this season, with the exception of the National League. Only 2½ games separated the first three teams in the American Association, with two of the teams tied for second place.

Bush of Detroit gave yesterday as fine an exhibition of shortstop playing as has been seen in Boston in many days. He not only covered a lot of territory, but he made some extremely long throws to first base, every one being on the mark.

Pitcher Dauss of Detroit is just now in championship form and if he holds it next season with Ehmanke developing as rapidly as he has this summer, Manager Jennings should enter the 1918 championship season with better prospects than he had this spring.

Ty Cobb showed that he is still the premier base runner of major league baseball in the first game of the Detroit-Boston double-header yesterday. Going from first to home in an attempted steal of second base is pretty near the record, especially when only one error was made during the play.

CHICAGO GAINS  
ON THE RED SOX

White Sox Lose Only One Game While Boston Champions Are Defeated by the Detroit Tigers in Two Games

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P-C	1917	1916
Chicago	95	49	660	572	
Boston	84	55	604	584	
Cleveland	80	63	559	551	
Detroit	72	72	509	569	
Washington	67	71	486	503	
New York	66	75	468	521	
St. Louis	52	92	361	514	
Philadelphia	49	89	360	529	

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Detroit 5, Boston 2.  
Detroit 1, Boston 0.  
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.  
Washington 6, St. Louis 4.  
Cleveland 2, New York 0.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Detroit at Boston, two games.  
Cleveland at New York.  
St. Louis at Washington.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Today finds the Chicago White Sox holding a lead of eight and a half games over the Boston Red Sox in the battle for the championship of the American League baseball series of 1917. This is the largest margin Chicago has had this year. Both teams were defeated Wednesday, but the White Sox lost only one game to Philadelphia, 2 to 1, while the world's champions were dropping both ends of a double-header to Detroit, the first by a score of 5 to 2 and the second, 1 to 0.

Two other games were played in this league, Washington winning from St. Louis by a score of 6 to 4 and Cleveland defeating New York, 2 to 0.

DETROIT TAKES  
DOUBLE-HEADER

Detroit's double victory over the Red Sox at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon practically eliminated Boston from the race for the American League championship. The visitors took the first game, 5 to 2, and shut out Boston in the second, 1 to 0. The Red Sox played very poor ball in the opening contest, and Detroit had little trouble in winning, although they were out hit more than two to one. Shore was in the box for Boston and it was his poor throw to second on an attempted force play that started the Boston team to defeat.

The second game was a pitchers' battle with the honors going to George Dauss. Mays worked for Boston and held the visitors to four hits, two of them being made by Veach. The latter scored the only run of the second game when he opened the second inning with a triple to right field and scored on Heilmann's sacrifice fly. Scott was the only member of the locals to reach second base.

**INNINGS:** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 5—4 0  
Boston ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—2 8  
Batteries—James and Starnage; Shore, Pfanck and Cady. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 55m.

**INNINGS:** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0  
Batteries—Dauss and Starnage; Mays and Agnew. Time—1h. 20m.

ATHLETICS WIN  
FROM CHICAGO, 2-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A wild throw by Leibold, with two men out in the ninth inning and the score tied, gave Philadelphia the victory over Chicago here Wednesday, 2 to 1. The home team scored in the fifth inning on McInnis' single, an out and McAvoy's single.

The visitors tied the score in the eighth. Leibold opened with a single, went to second on McMullin's sacrifice and scored when Collins' grounder bounded over Witt's head. With two men out in the home team's half of the ninth, Palmer was given a base on balls by Cicotte. Strunk singled to right and Leibold threw to catch Palmer at third base. The ball went wide and bounded into the grandstand, Palmer scoring. The score:

**INNINGS:** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 9 1  
Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 2  
Batteries—Johnson and McAvoy; Cicotte and Schalk. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 25m.

WASHINGTON IS  
THE VICTOR BY 6-4

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington defeated St. Louis, 6 to 4, here Wednesday in the second game of the series. Both Groom and Johnson were hit hard. The score:

**INNINGS:** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington ..... 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 0—6 13 2  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 8 0  
Batteries—Johnson and Almsmith; Groom and Severed. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—1h. 27m.

CLEVELAND TAKES  
CONTEST FROM N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coveleski held New York to one hit, a single by Maisel, here Wednesday and Cleveland won, 2 to 0. The visitors bunched three singles off Love for a run in the second, and scored in the eighth on a base on balls to Chapman and Speaker's double.

Before the regular scheduled game the New York regular team defeated a team of New York recruits in a six-inning game by a score of 5 to 0. The score:

**INNINGS:** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 7 2  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 1  
Batteries—Coveleski and O'Neill; Love, Smallwood and Nunamaker. Umpires—Nailin and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

ENGLISH HIGH  
HAS BIG SQUAD

Eighty Football Candidates Working Out Under Coach O'Flaherty—Lack of Veterans Will Be Big Handicap

Coach D. J. O'Flaherty of the Boston English High School football squad faces a big problem this fall in bringing out a strong team to represent the school, as he is confronted with the same difficulty that most of the school and college coaches throughout the United States are facing this fall, that is, lack of veterans and experienced players. As is the case in practically every school throughout Greater Boston, the war has taken the great majority of football men from English High School, and Coach O'Flaherty will have to build up what will be practically a new eleven this year.

While there is a great shortage of veteran and experienced material, there is no lack of new material, and Coach O'Flaherty has a squad of 80 candidates working under his direction every afternoon on the Washington Street grounds. This squad may have to be cut to 50 or even less at once, however, as another Greater Boston high school team is also using the Washington Street grounds this fall for practice, and there is not room for two very large squads.

Coach O'Flaherty is very much put out over the way the Washington Street grounds are being crowded. It has always been English High's custom to practice on these grounds unrestricted, and the coming of another team will crowd matters. He says there is no reason that he can see why the other school does not use Franklin Field, now unoccupied, which would be just as handy.

There is a nucleus of three veterans of last year's first team, and four of last year's substitutes around which to build up this year's team at English High. A. W. Bridges, fullback; E. B. Macchia, end, and G. E. Chambers, right guard, are the three members of last year's first team who have returned to school. All the rest of the team has been lost by graduation or through the war, many of the boys being in the navy.

C. J. Kroog and J. H. Curley, guards, and Leo Isenberg and Gardner McKee, backs, are the last year's substitutes who will in all probability find places on this season's team. With the exception of the men already named, there are no experienced players in the school, the rest of the squad being new to the game. The loss of Paul Gunning, halfback; R. A. Donnelly, guard, and Arthur Neville, halfback, will be felt keenly this fall. All three of them were fine football players, and all are now in the navy.

Coach O'Flaherty states that he will have his squad out for practice every afternoon, and that by hard work he expects to round out a team that will be able to hold its own against the other school teams of Greater Boston, who are also weakened by the loss of veterans. A schedule of eight games, the usual number for an English High School football team, has been arranged by Coach O'Flaherty. The list is now in the hands of the Boston School Committee, and will not be announced until the committee has passed on it. The usual big game with Boston Latin School will be played this year, although the date has not yet been made public.

## CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The New England Conservatory of Music held its first session of the school year 1917-18 this morning. A teachers' meeting was held in Recital Hall yesterday afternoon at which Director George W. Chadwick and Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty, spoke on matters of school routine. The Conservatory dramatic department reopens in charge of Play-ton D. Gilbert. A considerable increase has been noted in the number of those registering for evening work. All students are invited to an informal meeting of welcome in Jordan Hall next Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

## WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY

The first board meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party, after the summer recess, was held Tuesday, when plans were formulated for the winter. Mrs. George Nasmyth has resigned from her position as chairman of the conference committee, on account of pressing duties in other directions. Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews has consented to act as chairman of that committee for the coming season. Meetings will continue at headquarters, 421 Boylston Street as usual.

## BATES CANCELS CONTEST

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College has canceled a football game, arranged with New Hampshire College and the only contests now on the Bates schedule are those of the state series. A game with some military organization may be arranged later.

## WEST POINT MAY START LATE

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The opening of the West Point football season, set for Sept. 29, may be delayed, it was learned Wednesday, owing to the inability of the management to secure an opponent.

PLAYERS FAVOR  
BOSTON SERIES

Club Heads Also Approve of Play for City Championship Between the Red Sox and the Braves After Regular Season

It looks now as though a city series would be played next month between the Boston Red Sox and the Boston Braves. It is now practically certain that the Red Sox will not be in the world's series, so much so in fact that President H. H. Frazee of the Boston Americans states that he is in favor of playing a series of games with the Braves for the city championship. Mr. Frazee states that no mention of the subject has been brought to his attention from the management of the Braves, but that he thinks the Braves favor such a series, and that the details can be arranged with little difficulty.

As far as the players go, the Red Sox as a whole are very much in favor of playing the Braves a series of games next month. When the players were first proposed for the city series, and now that there is practically no chance of the Red Sox getting into the big series, they are all the more anxious to play the Braves. Aside from the interest the series will arouse among the Boston fans, it should be a good thing for the players and the clubs financially.

That the Braves are not only willing but anxious to play the series with the Red Sox is indicated by the following statement, issued by P. D. Haughton, president of the Braves. "In view of the many newspaper articles commenting upon the prospects of a city series and of the many questions I have been asked by patrons of the game regarding the likelihood or even the possibility of such a series, I believe that some statement from the Boston National League club as to its attitude and its intentions is desirable at this time."

"I would not for a moment, however, think of submitting a proposition or even intimating anything to Mr. Frazee regarding a city series so long as the Red Sox have even a mathematical chance to defeat the White Sox and thus become American League champions and world series contenders once more."

"My desire to see the Red Sox win and to avoid giving Mr. Frazee the slightest embarrassment does not mean that at the proper moment I will not take the opportunity to propose to Mr. Frazee that his Red Sox meet the Braves in a city series, conducted under the auspices of the National Commission—a little world series of our own right here in Boston."

"It has been 10 years since Boston's two major league clubs have met upon the diamond, and there are thousands of patrons of both parks who would welcome the opportunity of seeing the teams meet and of comparing the clubs and the individual players in an actual contest against each other."

"I do not think that, at the popular prices which would prevail, it would be a tremendously profitable series financially for either club, but I do believe that as a sporting proposition it would command great interest and give to the players of both teams an opportunity to earn a little extra money. Until such time as the Red Sox are out of the fine fight they have been making all year, I do not propose to take the matter up with President Frazee nor to discuss it further in the papers."

"As I have stated, I believe without exception the rank and file of the Boston fans wish to see the Braves and Red Sox meet this fall, and I know that all of the Braves' players would welcome the opportunity of playing their neighbors of Fenway Park, fully confident that they would give the fans something to talk about the rest of the winter."

BRAE BURN TITLE  
GOLF UNDER WAY

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Mrs. G. B. Johnson led the field in the golf championship tourney at the Brae Burn Country Club Wednesday. She not only had the best net, but the lowest gross, with 105. Miss K. F. Duncan was one stroke behind the winner in the qualifying round.

The competition in match play will be conducted at the players' convenience. Several of the players who did not hand in cards were paired for the consolation cup. The summary:

	Gross	Hcp	Net
Mrs. G. B. Johnson	105	12	93
Mrs. G. F. Aldrich	109	12	97
Mrs. S. E. Bentley	109	8	101
Miss K. F. Duncan	106	4	102
Miss C. L. Duncan	109	5	104
Mrs. J. D. Sullivan	110	4	106
Mrs. J. D. Woodford	110	6	106
Mrs. J. F. Duryea	112	6	108
Mrs. C. B. Shirley	113	12	106
Mrs. R. L. Dana	126	18	108
Mrs. F. W. Eitchelder	115	6	109
Miss M. N. Brigham	121	11	110

Draw for the championship match play—Mrs. Duryea vs. Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Aldrich vs. Miss K. F. Duncan, Mrs. Johnson vs. Mrs. Bentley, Miss C. L. Duncan vs. Mrs. Batchelder.

Consolation—Mrs. T. B. Munroe vs. Mrs. Stiles, Miss Shirley vs. Mrs. Safford, Mrs. Dana vs. Miss Ruth Batchelder, Miss Brigham vs. Mrs. C. B. Shirley.

**MAINE HAS SHORT SCHEDULE**  
ORONO, Me.—President R. J. Aleo of the University of Maine has announced that only four football games will be played this fall, including the Maine State series with the three Maine colleges, and another game will be arranged later. Maine will play Bates on Oct. 20, Colby on Oct. 27 and Bowdoin at Brunswick on No. 5.

SECOND HALF OF  
TOURNEY STARTS  
AT APAWAMIS

W. E. Truesdell of Garden City Wins Chief Honors in the First Half of Seniors' Golf

RYE, N. Y.—The second half of the field which entered the thirteenth annual championship tournament of the Seniors Golf Association which started on the links of the Apawamis Club Tuesday will start in today on their 36 holes of play, 18 holes being played today, with the second 18 holes taking place tomorrow.

The first half of the field played its second 18 holes Wednesday and W. E. Truesdell of Garden City established a gross score of 86 as a mark for the second half of the field to aim at. As this is a low score for these tournaments it looks as if Mr. Truesdell would win the title of the seniors champion for 1917.

The completion of the first half of the tournament concluded with a banquet at the Apawamis Club in the evening at which the incoming seniors who start their 36-hole journey today and the outgoing members who finished their play yesterday sat down to the annual feast. Mr. Truesdell divided the honors of the first half with Judge H. A. Gildersleeve of Oakland, who had the best net for the 36 holes with a card of 205, 60-145.

Six other prize winners were announced at the dinner. J. P. Anderson of Swaney led Class A of the assemblage with a net card of 195, 46-149; W. M. Oler of Apawamis was the Class B net leader with 190, 42-148.

W. H. Smith of Wilmington carried off the chief trophy in Class C with 198, 40-158, and Frederick Correll of Yountak was the winner of the Class D activities, with 211, 56-155. Judge Gildersleeve really led in Class D, but his best net for all classes keeps him from taking an extra prize, and, anyway, as Mr. Correll declared, Judge Gildersleeve enjoyed a larger handicap than did Mr. Correll.

The side attractions, consisting of the putting competition and the kickers' handicap, provided a lot of amusement and brought out many ties.

WALLACE MAY BE  
FRESHMAN COACH  
FOR HARVARD MEN

Center on 1915 Varsity Will Have Conference With the Athletic Authorities on Subject

D. J. Wallace '16 of Los Angeles, Cal., former center on the Harvard varsity football team, will in all probability coach the Crimson freshman football squad this fall. A conference between Wallace and the Harvard athletic authorities today will settle the matter, and if Wallace agrees to coach the 1921 team, he will sign a contract. Wallace played a fine game at center under Capt. E. W. Mahan '16.

The call for candidates for the freshman football team at Harvard will be issued next Monday, the day that college opens. Because of the great scarcity of men with the right ability, Harvard has been unable to secure a coach for the freshman team before this time. Practically all of the Harvard football veterans are in the service of the United States, and those who are not are unable to coach as they are to enter the service at a later date, and cannot give the time.

An informal meeting of Harvard graduates was held in Boston Wednesday, and the problem of football at Harvard this fall was the subject under discussion. All of the graduates present favor the idea of informal football this year and all will strive to make the plan a success. It is hoped that the freshman team this year will be one of the best turned out in some time. Coaches for the varsity players are just as scarce as for the freshmen.

Coach L. H. Leary will not be able to take part in the coaching this fall as he is engaged in the selective draft work in Brookline, and Coach P. D. Haughton is not expected to be able to do any coaching this season. Just who will be in charge of the Crimson varsity players is a problem, but as the season is to be entirely informal, there is no great hurry about signing a coach.

INDIANAPOLIS  
CLUB WINS THE  
CHAMPIONSHIP

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won
--	-----



GERMANY'S NEW  
ARMY PROGRAM  
AND ITS MEANINGColonel Feyler Sees Army Group,  
Disconcerted by Political Demands, Recover Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—In an article in the *Matin* Colonel Feyler puts forward what he describes as the fresh program of the German military authorities. Military Germany, he says, disconcerted for a moment by the demands of certain popular politicians of more or less liberal views, appears to have recovered itself. This seems more and more to be the meaning of the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for von Bethmann-Hollweg. The imperial general staff, in opposition to the peace aspirations emanating from the quarters referred to, had put forward a new war program, a new assurance of victory, and had obtained the respite necessary for putting it into execution. This plan might be reconstructed from the statements of the general staff and from what had appeared in the newspapers. Stress had been laid on the weakness of Russia, and it had been said that the Turks were inclined to attempt their revenge in Mesopotamia; the defensive strength of the Alpine and Macedonian fronts had been represented as able to withstand the most vigorous assaults, and, summing up affairs in the east, it had been made apparent that the prospects were good of recovering lost territories, of carrying the offensive of the Imperial forces to the extreme limits required in compensation for the sacrifices which had been made, and of impressing enemies and neutrals with the spectacle of a force apparently as intact as in the first days.

The execution of this eastern program, which had become the real war policy of Germany, had been represented as taking place under the cover of an impregnable western front. This front was the wall against which all the efforts of the enemies' troops were to break themselves. At the same time the submarine war was having its effect in impoverishing Great Britain, and a few Socialist international conferences at Stockholm or elsewhere would help on the solution. Help from America could hardly be a decisive factor, not that there could be any doubt as to the intentions of the United States, but because the calculations of the imperial general staff had convinced them that these intentions could not be realized. American tonnage would not be equal to its task, not that labor or raw materials were lacking but because dockyards and the needful skilled direction are inadequate.

Such, writes Colonel Feyler, appeared to have been the program, and measures for putting it into execution had been taken forthwith. The first had been the change of Chancellor; von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have covered the strategic maneuver with sufficient energy. Dr. Michaelis would do better, he would secure the necessary patience while the military acted. The first object seemed to have been gained, the discussions grew calmer and peace with the enemy was no more talked of openly; that was left, for the moment, to the Socialists.

The second measure to be put into execution was to make the people believe once more that the western front is impregnable and that the submarine warfare was very successful. Hence the commentaries on the recent battle in Flanders and the cooked statistics as to naval doings. The recoil at Ypres became a great victory. The limitation of the first move of the Allies to the objectives assigned had been represented as the check of much more far-reaching intentions. The English had counted on breaking through the line and had not done so, the valor of the German soldiers was held back, the discussions heated and the Allies would destroy their forces against the German wall. The third measure was the offensive in Galicia. It had brought about the clearance of the Austro-Hungarian territory occupied by the Russians, who had been obliged to evacuate East Galicia and the Bukovina, and in this region the fighting had been carried to the verge of Russia and to the confines of Rumania. It was a long time since flags had decked the windows of Berlin and Vienna. Now orders were given to hoist them, and the Emperor William telegraphed to the soldiers that he and God were always at the front.

Would a counter-offensive in Mesopotamia be the fourth measure to be put into execution? The Italian papers professed to have information to that effect. Whence they derived the news was unknown, but it did not seem improbable. Of all the blows which the Central Empire had received since they had been acting on the defensive none had been more serious, especially for Germany, than the fall of Baghdad. It might be said that this was the only really decisive blow which had been dealt them during this period. It had meant the disappearance of their dream of tomorrow, the mirage of a march towards the Indian Ocean, one of the main objects of the war and the means by which it had been hoped to obtain compensation for other defeats. To find this vanished hope once more in Baghdad, what more encouraging prospect could the Imperial Government look to as a means of some day obtaining forgiveness from the nation it had sacrificed? It was worthy of notice that this enterprise would be costly for the Turks alone. They and the Germans would have an equal interest in attempting it, but it would be carried out entirely by the Turks.

The advantage for the Germans was that their allies would undertake it more willingly, as something which might be directly profitable to them, than they would undertake a similar effort on distant fronts where they might seem to be fighting more for the

benefit of Austria and Bulgaria than for their own. The only objection to the project was the material aid required at a time when the other scenes of operations were making such great demands. But the objection was a slight one compared with the hoped-for results. What a fine maneuver it would be if attempts to bring about a magnanimous peace could be made on the day when the Imperial Government was in a position to show the territories of Austria-Hungary free of the enemy and Baghdad reconquered under cover of an impregnable eastern front! Colonel Feyler declares that he believes that all this lies behind the change of Chancellor. The call of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Prince Imperial to Berlin to confer with the politicians had been decisive on this point.

## REAL ESTATE

The official figures on building construction in August from 114 cities in the United States, as reported to the American Contractor, show a marked falling off from the figures of the same month of last year. One reason is the large amount of construction by the Government in places outside of the cities reporting, such as Camp Devens where more than \$6,000,000 is involved, and more is being appropriated. This is more than the entire amount appropriated for building in Boston in the vicinity during the entire month of August.

Another reason for low figures is the fact that the Government is not required to take out permits and consequently construction figures in large cities do not appear. There is a scarcity of skilled labor on private work on account of the great demands made by the government work.

The following cities show an appropriation of more than \$1,000,000 for improvements:

	Bldgs.	Est. cost
New York City and vicinity	1,211	\$5,154,100
Boston and vicinity	259	5,319,000
Cleveland	1,122	4,579,215
Chicago	374	4,277,250
Detroit	883	2,025,750
Philadelphia	666	1,554,115
San Francisco	436	1,217,691
Buffalo	466	1,217,691
Washington, D. C.	281	1,028,480

**ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER**  
Sylvester Connolly has sold to Joseph A. Kelly, the two frame apartment houses situated at 44 and 46 West Cottage Street, Roxbury. The total assessment amounts to \$20,000, which includes \$3400 carried on 7249 square feet of land.

Carson J. Bennett has sold to George E. Roberts, a frame dwelling house and 1711 square feet of land, located at 64 Yeoman Street, carrying an assessment of \$2400, and the land is valued at \$1400 of the amount.

Final papers have gone to record from Mary E. Hubbard estate et al. to Patrick Mannix et al. who purchased the frame dwelling house and stable, at 5 and 7 Magnolia Square, Dorchester. There is a land area of 8647 square feet, valued at \$2100, that is included in the \$6000 assessment.

## WAKEFIELD PROPERTY SOLD

Laura M. Forest has sold her property situated on Elm Street, Wakefield, containing 1 1/2 acres of land, a six-room house with modern improvements and several poultry houses. Earl H. Hunt of Malden buys for a home through George W. Hall, 60 State Street.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fish arrivals at the Boston Fish Pier today were confined to three schooners with a total of 68,400 pounds of groundfish and 11 medium-sized swordfish. Prices advanced slightly due to the light receipts. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod, \$9.50@13.50; market cod, \$5@9; steak pollock, \$6@7.25; steak cusk, \$6@7.25; swordfish, \$26@28, and haddock \$7@10. The schooner *Yankee* brought nine swordfish and the other arrivals were the schooners *Jos. P. Mesquita*, with 48,500 pounds groundfish, and *Ralph Russell* with 19,900 pounds of groundfish and two swordfish.

In one trip the Gloucester schooner *Hisco* stocked \$4600 worth of mackerel, each member of the crew sharing \$258 for the one day's work. The schooner *Arethusa* recently stocked \$4500 worth of fresh and salt fish, the crew receiving \$84 each. The British schooner *Arginia* arrived at Gloucester today from St. Jacques, Newfoundland, with 375,000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester concern. About 400 barrels of large spawn herring were landed by a fleet of small boats.

SCHOONER CHARGED  
WITH AIDING ENEMY

A GULF PORT.—It has become known here that the United States schooner *Goldfields* has been seized near this port and its crew have been arrested on charges of aiding the enemy. By agents of the Federal Government. All members of the crew, with the exception of the skipper, are said to be Spaniards. According to reports, the vessel is suspected of having supplied oil to German submarines while en route from a southern European port to this port.

The *Goldfields* ran aground off this port recently and was towed into this harbor after which federal agents, it was said, learned of her presence in American waters. A formal charge of "aiding the enemy" has been made against the crew.

## PASTOR LEAVES CHURCH WORK

MILLBURY, Mass.—The Rev. Harold L. Rotzel of the local Methodist Church is to leave about Oct. 1 to take up work for the League for Democratic Control in Boston. This announcement was made here last night at a meeting of the conference board of the local church.

CHIEF POINTS IN  
DISCUSSION ON  
THE CORFU PACTVarious Aspects of the Question  
Presented in Article on Subject by Italian Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The main points of the discussion on the Corfu agreement, to which the leading Italian papers, day by day, have been devoting so much space, are summed up in a long article in the *Corriere della Sera*. The opponents of the constitution of an independent Jugoslavia uniting Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia, consider the Jugoslav movement artificial and the embodiment of an attempt to set up a Jugoslav State, inevitably inimical to Italian interests which would gravitate into the orbit of Germano-Austrian policy, and would become, in fact, a second Austria on the frontiers of Italy. Those of this way of thinking hold that Italy's policy should be the establishment of an independent Slovenia-Croatia, and an independent Serbia. Such a policy, according to the *Corriere della Sera*, would be the more or less than an application of the Austrian system of "divide et impera."

That the Jugoslav movement is no artificial creation set up by Austrian influences during the war, the *Corriere della Sera* holds to be capable of ample proof; it advances the provisions of Mazzini and Tommaso as well as the writings of Conte Samminelli in 1899 and the observations of Cesare Battista and Virginia Gayda during the Balkan War of 1912 and 1913. "In reality," the article goes on to say, "the national movement of the Southern Slavs, originating during the Napoleonic epoch and remaining latent during the greater part of the Nineteenth Century, revived in a remarkable way in 1905, when the Serbo-Croat coalition was formed and when a successful campaign was undertaken against the Austrian Party of the Right, led by Dr. Frank. A further development took place after the struggle of 1912-1913, which did so much to add to the moral and material importance of Serbia, and increased that country's attraction for its kindred races within the Austrian Empire. One thinks of Austrian Croats, Slavs and Serbs migrating into Serbia and being hailed as brothers and called to fill public offices, for all the world like the refugees from other Italian regions in Piedmont between 1849 and 1859; one thinks of the Austrian Serbs who, after 1912, emigrated to colonize Kosovo, and one thinks of the political attitudes against Austrian authority. The best proof, however, of the existence and efficiency of the movement lies in the fact that the Argus-eyed Austrian Government has endeavored in every way to stifle it, by favoring the Party of the Right against the Serbo-Croat coalition, suppressing the Serbo-phil agitation and, at length, in 1914, throwing itself upon Serbia in the endeavor, by crushing her, to extinguish the embers of the Southern Slav movement; just as the attempt had been made in Piedmont in 1914 to extinguish the embers of the Italian movement. It is not easy to see what basis exists for the supposition that a Jugoslavia would be the enemy of Italy and the ally of the Austro-Germans. It seems far more probable that Jugoslavia can be constituted only by breaking free from the Austro-Germans, in which case, like the Italians, it would have to reckon with their permanent hostility and, being much weaker than Italy, it would be entirely to its interest to lean on that country for assistance in resisting the threatening pressure from the Austro-Germans in the north. In support of this view may be quoted the words of M. Paschich in an interview in the *London Daily Chronicle*, that 'they desire alliance and friendship with Italy, and their interests in opposing Teutonic ambition are identical.'

The article next examines the relative merits of the two schemes, the creation of an independent Croatia-Slovenia, or of an independent Jugoslavia, and gives as its opinion that the latter presents far fewer perils for Italy than the former. An independent Croatia-Slovenia, in which the Austrian clerical elements would go uncounted would constitute a state calculated to drift inevitably within the Austrian-German orbit, while in a state of Croatia-Slovenia-Serbia the Serbian-orthodox elements would exercise a counteracting anti-Austrian, anti-German influence. In fact, the danger of an agreement between Jugoslavia and Austria-Germany is entirely hypothetical, whereas the danger of an independent Croatia-Slovenia becoming the satellite of the Hapsburgs and Hollenzollern policy is evident. Sufficient proof of this exists in the fact that the program of a Croatia divided from Serbia is the program of that same Dr. Frank, the leader in Croatia of the clerical elements devoted to the Hapsburgs. The anxieties and protests evoked by the treaty of Corfu, and the project of the constitution of a Croatian and Slovene Serbian State seem exaggerated. Those opposing that agreement had represented it as a victory of the Croation over the Serbian element and had declared that in a Jugoslav State the Serbian element, less educated and worn out by a long war, would be dominated by the Croation. To this, it might be replied that the protests against the Corfu agreement came largely from the Croation and Slovene elements and that Serbia, although diminished as to population, remained the center of the Southern Slav movement. Just as, for the other Italian regions, Piedmont remained the center of the Italian movement after the disasters of 1848 and after Novara.

The Corfu agreement should be examined with care and everything should be excluded from it which could even distantly menace those

Italian interests which are clearly defined, guaranteed by treaties and beyond discussion. On the other hand, uncompromising opposition to the constitution of a Jugoslav State is a great mistake and is liable to give Italy's enemies the means of increasing Slav opposition to her and to create in the allied countries that state of feeling which the journey of Baron Sonnino had done so much to destroy. To deny the existence of the national movement of the Southern Slavs because the Croations were fighting the Serbs under the Austrian banner and because a strong Austrian party exists in Croatia, would be like denying that a national Italian movement existed in 1859-1861 because the Garibaldians were fighting against Italians in Sicily and Southern Italy, and because there was a movement strongly hostile to the plebsite.

There are many analogies between the Italian and Jugoslav movements; with regard to the movement, it is to be hoped that the Italians will not repeat the mistake made in 1860 by the French, under the leadership of Thiers, with regard to the Italian movement. Once the Italians have secured the triumph of their just points of view, once their thrice-sacred national and strategic interests on the Adriatic have been secured, they should hold out a hand to the Southern Slavs and encourage them in their struggle against the German Magyars, as decisive a factor in their future as in that of Italy. Such a policy will not only safeguard Italian interests, but will sow good seed for the future, uniting with the destinies of Italy a national movement destined to triumph sooner or later and assuring her of the gratitude of the Southern Slavs, who, especially in the early days of their national life, would have so much need of support, counsel and help, and who would turn naturally to the Italians if these do not exert themselves to repulse them.

SIR G. E. FOSTER  
SPEAKS ON WARSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the luncheon on Win-the-War day at the Ottawa Exhibition, the principal guest was Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce who made a rousing speech.

"Canada," he said, "must build for a war that may last for years. At all events Canada must build for a war that will last until Germany is finally and unquestionably conquered."

"Today I feel that at last humanity the world over has stripped herself for the final contest for the future certainty of humanity. The agreement between all classes of humanity is that never again in the history of the civilized world shall there be a savage, unpunished robber and despotism menacing the world's liberty, retarding progress and threatening liberty. The final victory, however, will be not a victory of arms, power or nations—but a victory of humanity."

"Look at the situation," Sir George continued, "three years have passed, and now look at the German front. It has now been pushed up into Russia—in disorganized, confused Russia. Russia is mighty in her power, tremendous in her resources, but let me emphasize that Russia is not a factor in the war at the present time—in aggressive warfare. There is plenty of work which has not yet been done and plenty of work which has yet to be done."

"In all the history of ages, there was never such a war that was so much a war of the people—a war of humanity—as the present war."

"Germany is still very powerful. With all her resources, the enemy is strong and unbeaten. How powerful, we do not know, but the man or woman who thinks that victory is close by is liable to find himself or herself mightily mistaken. We must stand to it until the war is won, for the war is going to last until Germany has been completely crushed. Prussian militarism is crushed forever."

COMMENT ON  
CZECHO-SLOVAK  
PROGRAM IS MADEPester Lloyd Asks for More Vigorous Denunciation by Austria  
of Czecho-Slovak Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne).—The Pester Lloyd's publication of an interview granted its Vienna correspondent by Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, and his comments thereon are illustrative both of the indignation aroused in Hungary by the Czecho-Slovak campaign conducted in the Reichsrath, and of the "Stimmung" that prevails between Hungary and Austria on this, as on so many other subjects.

The conversation, the Pester Lloyd explains, touched, among other things, upon the recent utterances of Czech deputies, and their schemes for the unification of the Czechs and the Hungarians in a Czech State. Our correspondent, it writes, did not fail to refer quite openly to the fact that these outpourings had caused deep displeasure in Hungary, and that there were not lacking those who regarded the Austrian Government's repudiation of these attacks as inadequate. Dr. von Seidler, it seems, replied that he was well aware of these things, for had Count Tisza, for instance, exclaimed in the Hungarian Diet in July: "Is there then no Austrian Government? Is everything permitted in Austria?" It was incorrect, however, he declared, to accuse his Government of keeping silence when it was its duty to speak. He himself, he observed, had combated the tendencies in question, not in passing, but on a solemn and important occasion which was exactly suited for the making of a declaration of that kind; namely, at a meeting of the Constitutional Committee of the Austrian Lower House, when he advocated the work-out of an Austrian constitution that should, as a matter of course, exclude all interference with Hungarian conditions, and should not touch the relations between the two states of the Monarchy.

Count Clam Martinic, he recalled, had previously declared in the Reichsrath itself that "The Government must emphatically protest against the discussion of political relations that extended to the sovereign rights (Hohheitssphäre) of allied powers, or those of the other State of the Monarchy. For the rest," Dr. von Seidler thought it possible that in Hungary his statement might have been considered too moderate in tone, and not sufficiently emphatic; but his defense, he said, was that in the political arena emphasis was usually laid only upon debatable points, whereas no superfluous words were wasted on things that were a matter of course. "For myself," he said, "and for every Austrian politician who takes his stand unreservedly and with absolute loyalty on the basis of our constitutionally regulated relations with Austria, it is, of course, beyond discussion that we have to guard the sovereignty and integrity of the Hungarian State as the sovereignty and integrity of our own is guarded and respected, and that any interference with Hungarian state affairs must remain absolutely out of the question. It was precisely for that reason that it seemed to me sufficient to announce quite briefly this, my standpoint."

This statement on the part of the Austrian Premier, commented the Pester Lloyd, would doubtless be noted in Hungary with satisfaction so far as the sentiments it expressed were concerned, but the question still remained open whether those sentiments had been expressed with sufficient energy to secure the object in view. The Austrian Premier, continued Count Tisza's organ, calls the sitting of the Constitutional Committee at which he spoke on constitutional reform in Austria "a solemn and important occasion which was exactly suited for the making of a declaration of that

kind." We beg to retort that the Czech, Southern Slav and Rumanian aspirations to portions of Hungarian territory were expressed in public sessions of the Austrian House of Deputies without meeting prompt and sharp repudiation from the government benches, and that the general opinion in Hungary is that declarations made in the semi-publicity of a committee are little calculated to meet with such success as claims put forward in open parliamentary session. Again, the Austrian Premier certainly disapproved in the Constitutional Committee programs whose essential feature is a separation of various territories from the Hungarian state organism; but it may be justly asked whether that was done with the necessary emphasis and with the necessary success.

Reference to "interference with Hungarian conditions," etc., are not calculated, the Pester Lloyd considers, to convey the impression that such attempts would be treated with the called-for severity by the Austrian authorities; and this view, it maintains, is confirmed by the fact that the Czecho-Slovak campaign, instead of being checked, has been conducted latterly even more vigorously than before. All-in-all, wrote the Hungarian paper, it will be learned with satisfaction from the Austrian Premier's statement that His Excellency disapproves these subversive tendencies in Austrian policy, but equally great will be the desire to see these sentiments expressed henceforth in vigorous utterances, and in energetic action where necessary.

SIR A. CURRIE TO  
CAPT. J. H. BURNHAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Capt. J. H. Burnham, a member of the Federal House of Commons, has recently received a letter from Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian forces on the west front. His most interesting remarks are those concerning the great question of military service, which has so deeply agitated Canada from one side to the other.

The letter, in part, is as follows: "I know you will rejoice over the recent success of the Canadian corps. The recent fighting for Hill 70 was the hardest and most successful in which we have ever been engaged."

"Besides gaining ground of great tactical value, we inflicted losses on the enemy which I am confident were at least three times those suffered by ourselves."

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility. 'Steady wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end.'"

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but all to no avail. 'I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength. 'From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET  
PRICES STRONG

Upward Movement Gets Under Headway After Early Irregularity—U. S. Steel and Other Industrials Active Features

Although some prominent issues did not move far, the New York stock market in the early dealings today was strong. General Motors was a feature, and before the end of the first 15 minutes its price had worked upward two points. Gulf, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum and Bethlehem Steel "B" were other leaders in the advance. Steel common did not move far, but it gained some ground.

Later in the first half hour prices in New York receded from the earlier heat, and the list became irregular. Gulf was decidedly strong. Canadian Pacific sagged more than two points. By 10:30 the market was heavy as a rule.

Price movements became very irregular, but toward midday the tone was stronger. Mexican Petroleum had a gain of nearly 3 points, selling above 96 before midday. General Motors, after opening up 1 1/2 at 96, receded to 95 1/2 and then advanced a point. Net gains at midday were recorded by Gulf, Alaska, United States Smelting and Savage. Alaska, Bethlehem Steel "B" advanced nearly 4 points to 98. Moderate losses were made by Marine preferred, Canadian Pacific, Utah Copper, Reading and Texas Company.

In the early afternoon a fresh buying movement started, with Steel in the lead, this stock showing a gain of 2 points over yesterday's closing figure. This had the effect of encouraging other price advances. General Motors, American Smelting, and the others, Gulf States and some of the leading rails participated in the upward movement.

## GOOD INCREASE IN PASSENGER BUSINESS

CHICAGO, Ill.—August car loading of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville road decreased 6 per cent to 7 per cent and September loading to date about 8 per cent. Freight earnings, however, have held even with or better than last year on account of increases in rates and heavier loading per car.

Passenger business shows big improvement on account of heavy movement of troops and increased commercial travel. Passenger receipts the past two months have run 10 per cent to 15 per cent over a year ago, enabling the road to show a fair increase in total.

## NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 1/2
do effs	4
Arkansas Pet.	47
Big Ledge	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	60 1/2
Butte Detroit	9 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2
Chas. Motors	75
Chas. Copper	9 1/2
Cosden & Co.	9 1/2
Cosden & G.	9 1/2
Curtis Aero	40
Dandee Ariz.	3 1/2
East Natl. Corp.	17
Glenrock	17 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	40
Green Monster	11 1/2
Holia Mining	8 1/2
Howe Sound	5 1/2
Hudson Bay	1 1/2
Jamaica Verde	1 1/2
Jurilo	23
Lake Torpedo	5 1/2
Magma Copper	49 1/2
Marlin Arms	112
Max Mountain	1
McKinley Bar	7 1/2
Merrill	24 1/2
Midwest	15 1/2
Midwest Refg.	140
Molybdenum	40
National Zinc	40
Nipissing	9 1/2
Peru	11
Pennsylvania	11
Rex Cons.	16
Sandwich Is.	9 1/2
Sandwich Is.	9 1/2
Stewart Min.	7 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2
Succinea Min.	18
Troy Arizona	16
Turkey	20 1/2
United Motors	20 1/2
United W. Oil	3 1/2
Van Vleet Ex.	35 1/2
Van Vleet Natl.	1 1/2
V. S. Steam	4 1/2
Victoria	6
Wright-Martin	9 1/2
Zinc Concent.	13 1/2

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy.  
For Northern New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY  
8 a. m. .... 64 10 a. m. .... 71  
12 noon .... 78

IN OTHER CITIES  
8 a. m.  
Albany .... 64 New Orleans .... 76  
Buffalo .... 62 New York .... 62  
Chicago .... 64 Philadelphia .... 68  
Cincinnati .... 64 Pittsburgh .... 62  
Denver .... 56 Portland, Me. .... 66  
Des Moines .... 56 Portland, Ore. .... 54  
Jacksonville .... 74 San Francisco .... 50  
Kansas City .... 60 St. Louis .... 62  
Newark .... 64 Washington .... 56

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises .... 6:29 High water, 1:40 p. m.  
Sun sets .... 5:46 Low water, 12:40 a. m.  
Length of day, 12:11 Moon sets, 7:24 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LIGHTS AT 6:16 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	60	60	60
Alaska Gold	4 1/4	5	4 1/4
Alaska Ind.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chalm.	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 3/4
Am Ag Chem.	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Am B Sugar	84 1/2	85 1/4	84
Am B Supp.	95	95 1/2	95
Am Can.	42	42 1/2	41 1/2
Am Car. Ry.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
Am H & L pf.	56 1/2	58	56 1/2
Am Int. Cor.	51 1/4	5 1/4	51 1/4
Am Lined.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Am Loco.	62	63	61 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	66 1/2	67	66 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 1/2	4 1/2
Am Zinc	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Anacosta	71 1/4	72 1/4	70 1/4
Atchafalpa	97	97 1/2	96 1/2
Atchison pf.	55	55 1/2	55 1/2
At Gulf.	65 1/2	67	65 1/2
At Gulf pf.	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Bald Loco.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Balt & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	67	67	67
*Barrett Co.	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
*Bethlehem	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
Beth Steel	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
Beth Steel B.	94 1/2	97 1/2	93 1/2
BF Goodrich	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
BF Goodrich pf.	103	103	103
Brook R T	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
Burns Term.	8	8	8
Burns Bros.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Butte & Sup.	26	27 1/2	26
Cal Pac Cor.	40	40	40
Cal Petrol.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	77	77	77
Can Pacific	152	152	149 1/2
Can Pac pf.	84	85	82 1/2
C Leather	108	108 1/2	108 1/2
C Leather pf.	33	33 1/2	32 1/2
Cer de Pas	77	77	76
Chan Motor	76 1/2	77	76
Ches & Ohio	57	57 1/2	56 1/2
CM&ST Paul.	58 1/2	59	57 1/2
Chl R I & Pac	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chl R I & Pac pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chl R I & Pac pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Chl G West.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
CAG West pf.	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Chl & N W	104 1/2	105	104 1/2
Chile Cop.	18	18 1/2	18
Chino Cop.	52	52 1/2	51 1/2
Col Fuel	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col South	23	23	23
Col So 1st pf.	50	50	50
Col Gas & El.	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4
*Con Can	90 1/4	91	89 1/2
Con Gas	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Corn Prod.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cruc Steel	72 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
*Cruc Steel pf.	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Cuban C Sugar	32	32 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban C Sugar pf.	84	84	84
Del & Hudson	100 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Det. M. Ry.	110	110	110
Dom. Min.	94	94	94
Erle	21	21 1/2	20 1/2
Erle pf.	30 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4
Erle 2d pf.	24	24	24
FM & S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
FM & S pf.	42	42	42
Gas W & E	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric	141	141	141
Gen Motors	96	96	94 1/2
Granby Min.	80	80	79 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Gr Nor pf.	103	104 1/2	104 1/2
Green Can.	41	41	41
Gu States	98	102 1/2	98
Harv of N. Y.	110	110	110
H. & B. Car	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
Inspiration	51 1/4	52 1/2	51 1/4
Int C Cor pf.	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Int C Cor pf.	13	13	13 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	44	44 1/2	44
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	85	86 1/2	85
In Nickel Ct.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
In Paper	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2
In Paper pf sta	64	64	64
Kan City So	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kenne Cop.	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4
Lack Steel	83	83 1/2	83 1/2
LE & W	13	13	13
LE & W pf.	26	26	26
Lehigh Val.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Louis & N.	119	119	119
Mackay Cos.	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Max Motor	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Maxwell pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mex Petrol.	64 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2
Miami	36	35 1/2	36
Midvale St.	51	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific ct.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo Pacific pf ct	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mon Power	81	81	81
Nat Acme	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Conduit	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Nat Enamel	46	43 1/2	42 1/2
Nat Lead	52	52	52
Nevada Con.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
NY A Brake	122 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
NY Central	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
NY N H & H.	26	2 1/2	25 1/2
N & W	112	112	112 1/2
Nor Pac	101	101	101
N S Steel	93	93 1/2	93 1/2
O Cities Gas	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Ohio Fuel	48	48	48
Ont Silver	74	74 1/2	74 1/2
Pacific Mail	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
*Pan Am & P	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penna	52	52	52
Peoples Gas	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Pere Marq.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Phila Co.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
P & W Va.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

P & W Va pf. 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4 58 1/4  
Pierce-Arro pf 93 93 93 93  
Pitts Coal. 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2  
Pitts Coal pf. 86 86 86 86  
Pullman. 139 140 139 140 1/2  
Qcksilver pf. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2  
Ray Con. 26 1/4 26 1/4 25 1/2 26 1/4  
Reading. 81 1/4 81 1/4 81 1/4 81 1/4  
Rdg 1st pf. 86 86 86 86  
Repub I & S. 81 1/4 81 1/4 80 1/4 81 1/4  
Rep I & S pf. 100 100 100 100  
Royal Dutch. 66 1/2 67 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2  
Rumely. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Ry Steel Sp. 46 46 46 46 1/2  
Savage Arms. 74 74 74 74  
Seab A L. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
S-Roeback. 157 157 157 157  
Shat Aris. 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Sinclair Oil. 36 1/2 36 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2  
Sloss Shef. 44 44 44 44  
So Pacific. 91 1/4 91 1/4 91 1/4 91 1/4  
So Ry. 27 1/2 27 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2  
So Ry pf. 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2  
SL & SF. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2  
Studebaker. 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2  
Superior Steel. 39 1/4 39 1/4 39 1/4 39 1/4  
Tenn Cop. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2  
Texas Co. 168 168 168 168  
T & W Steel. 41 41 41 41 1/2  
T C R T. 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2  
Union B & P New 74 74 74 74  
Union Pac pf. 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2  
Un Paper Board. 26 26 26 26  
Un Alloy Steel. 43 43 42 1/2 43  
U S C I P. 16 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2  
U S Rubber. 50 50 50 50  
U S Rubber pf. 103 103 103 103  
U S S R. 64 64 63 64  
U S Steel pf. 109 110 108 110 1/2  
U S Steel pf. 116 116 116 116 1/2  
Utah Copper. 56 1/2 56 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2  
V-C Chem. 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2  
Wabash pf. 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2  
Wabash pf. 24 1/2 25 1/2 24 1/2 25  
West Pacific. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2  
Westinghouse. 45 45 44 1/2 45 1/2  
W L & E. 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2  
W L & E pf. 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2  
Willis-Over. 29 1/4 29 1/4 28 1/4 29 1/4  
Wilson Co. 61 61 61 61 1/2  
Wilson Co pf 102 102 102 102 1/2  
WisCent. 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
Woolworth. 121 121 121 121

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	97	97	97
Alaska	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allouez	64	64	64
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	99	99
Am Tel	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Wool pf.	95	95	95
Am Zinc	18	18	18
Arcadian	3	3	3
Ariz Com	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
At Glt & W I.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Bost Elevated	50	50	50
Cal & Ariz.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Calumet	520	520	520
Copper Range	57	57	57
Daly West	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Butte	5	5	5
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Franklin	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gay Ry & Elec.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Isle Royale	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Island Creek	62	62	62
Mohawk	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
N E Tel.	105	105 1/2	105
New River	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Nov Sco, Stl	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Old Dom	49	49	49
Pond Cr Coal	23	23	23
Sup & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
T & C	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Torrington	56	56	56
Trinity	6	6	6
Utah Apex	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Cons.	15	15	15
Utah Metals	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
U S R S & M	63	63	63
United Shoe	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
United Fruit	128	128	128
Ventura	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wolverine	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
W End St R.	41	41	40 1/4

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 1:15 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
Alaska	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allouez	64	64	64	64
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Tel	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Wool pf.	95	95	95	95
Am Zinc	18	18	18	18
Arcadian	3	3	3	3
Ariz Com	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
At Glt & W I.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Bost Elevated	50	50	50	50
Cal & Ariz.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Calumet	530	530	530	530
Copper Range	57	57	57	57
Daly West	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Daly	5	5	5	5
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Franklin	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gay Ry & Elec.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Isle Royale	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Island Creek	62	62	62	62
Mohawk	81 1/4	83	81 1/4	83
N E Tel.	105	105 1/4	105	105
New River	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Nev Sco Stl	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Old Dom	49	50	49	50
Pond Cr Coal	23	23	23	23
Sup & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Torrington	56	56	56	56
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Utah Apex.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Cons	15	15	15	15
Utah Metals	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
U S R & M	63	64	63	64
United Shoe pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
United Fruit	128	128	128	128
Ventura	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Wolverine	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
W End St-R.	41	41	40 1/4	40 1/4

ROADS' AGGREGATE EARNINGS HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gross earnings of 20 roads for four weeks of August totaled \$14,500,745, an increase of \$1,568,485, or 12.12 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. The percentage increase compares with 19.38 per cent increase in 1916 and with a decrease of 2.29 per cent in 1915.

For four weeks of August, 1917, and 1916, gross earnings in the aggregate show these changes:



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SILVER DEMAND  
STILL URGENT

India's Requirements for Coinage Purposes the Outstanding Feature—Large Supply Held by the United States Treasury

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The high price of silver in a generation was made in 1890, when London price went to 54½ pence an ounce, for which New York equivalent would be \$1.20, according to governing conditions of that time.

Current New York quotation for bar silver of 999 fineness is 102½ cents an ounce, based on London market price for 325 fine, less cost of transportation to that market. However, actual transactions for silver here are made at materially higher prices, due to the fact that silver is now shipped from this country to the Far East via Pacific Coast ports instead of via London and the Suez Canal. Actual prices are now 107 to 110.

Should the 350,000,000 ounces of silver represented by minted dollars held in the United States Treasury against outstanding silver certificates be sold, it would be an important factor in the market and, it is believed, would put a stop to further increases in price of silver. Some believe the price would suffer materially if that hard were released.

The coinage demand is coming mostly from India. In 1916 alone 116,000,000 ounces were absorbed by that country and demand has not abated since then. In the same year Great Britain coined \$40,000,000 worth of silver and France minted 20,700,000 ounces, compared with 11,500,000 ounces the previous year. Large quantities of silver were coined in Russia, Germany and the other belligerent countries.

Where did the supply come from? The Indian bazaars are and have been naturally bearish on silver. Interior selling, therefore, reversed the natural trend of silver imports into India for private consumption. In 1916 exports exceeded imports by 2,359,536 ounces, while balances of imports over exports had been 45,776,886 ounces in 1915 and 56,404,007 ounces in 1914. These import and export statistics do not include Government demand, which showed importation of 74,746,400 ounces in 1916, against a usual nominal export surplus.

Magnitude of India's silver statistics becomes apparent when world's production figures are considered, which were 177,400,000 ounces in 1916, 193,900,000 in 1915, 213,500,000 in 1914, 224,550,000 in 1913, 224,300,000 in 1912, and 226,200,000 in 1911, when the record yield was made. The decline explains itself. Mexico shows a loss of 60 per cent in production, to about 40,000,000 ounces, while all other countries including Canada also showed small recessions. United States was the only country to show steady gain in last six years.

Just as India was bearish on silver and sold, so did the rest of Asia. China poured out about 80,000,000 ounces in 1916, of which roughly 75 per cent came from interior, 43,000,000 ounces went to India and a large part found its way to Russia. It had so overvalued itself that Shanghai was glad to take 7,500,000 Philippine pesos last November and equal amount of pesos had been taken by India earlier in year. Such unusual coin as Maria Theresa dollars and Mexican and South American coin came out of hiding and sold in Far East for bullion.

UNLISTED STOCKS  
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS		Bid	Asked
New England (Northern)			
Amoskeag	68	70	
do pfd	88		
Androscoquin	180		
Appleton Co.	205		
Arlington Mills	107	111	
Bates	320		
Beckwith Cotton Mfg.	195		
Bighelow-Hartford	73	75	
do pfd	94	98	
Boat Mills	82	87	
Boston Duck	1300		
Cabot Mfg.	130		
Dwight	130		
Diamond Mills pfd.	90	95	
Everett Mills	120	123	
Farr Alpaca	163	170	
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	184	197	
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	98	100	
Harmony Mills pfd.	95		
"Hill	77	85	
Lancaster Mills	120	122½	
Lawrence Mfg.	125	127	
Lyman Mills	128	132	
Mass Cotton Mills	125	130	
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	40		
do pfd	77		
Nashua Mfg. Co.	812		
Naukeag Steam Cotton Co.	190	195	
Ohio	2750		
Pacific Mills	125	127	
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	195	200	
Salmon Falls	70		
do pfd	102½		
Thorndike	1300		
Tremont & Suffolk	141		
Waltham Textile	121		
York Mfg. Co.	115	117½	
Southern Mills			
Brookside Mills	155		
"Lanett Cotton Mills	135		
Mass Mills in Georgia	96		
Paclet Mfg. Co. pfd.	100		
"West Point Mfg. Co.	167½	175	
MISCELLANEOUS			
American Mfg.	147½	150	
do pfd	85	90	
Boston Belting	100	102	
Chapman Valve	100	102	
"Draper Co.	123	125½	
Haywood Bros. & Wakefield	160	170	
do pfd	91	102	
Saco-Lowell Shops pfd.	400	401½	

\*Taxable in Massachusetts.

## GULF STATES STEEL PROFIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—August net operating income of Gulf States Steel Company totaled \$444,747, an increase of \$186,153, and the best monthly earnings in history of the company.

## DIVIDENDS

The New York Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable Sept. 29.

The Air Reduction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on its common stock. The directors of Manning, Maxwell & Moore have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Sept. 29.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22.

The Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Proctor & Gamble Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Sept. 29 to holders of record Sept. 22.

Brunswick Balke Collender Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Central and South America Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 9 to holders of record Sept. 29.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 20.

The Utah-Apex Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share and a capital distribution of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 9.

The American Power & Light Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 21.

Cornell Mills Corporation has declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 8 per cent, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 18.

The Kansas Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 21.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 17½ per share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 20.

The Arkansas Light & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to shareholders of record Sept. 15.

Directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19. The previous dividend was \$2.50.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share and an extra of ¼ per cent on the first preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The Cities Service Company has declared the usual monthly dividends of ½ per cent on the preferred and ¼ per cent in cash and ¼ per cent in common stock on the common stock, all payable Nov. 1 on stock of record Oct. 15.

The Philadelphia Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 11. The regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1, was also declared.

The Osborn Cotton Mills Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, its usual rate, and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 21. The Pilgrim Mills Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its common and preferred stock and 2 per cent extra on each, all payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22.

CALIFORNIA'S OIL  
OUTPUT GREATER

Not since October, 1914, has production of crude oil in California reached as high a level as shown by August figures giving daily average of 271,755 barrels, a daily gain of 12,489 barrels over July, according to the Standard Oil Company of California. As shipments for the August period, 289,944 barrels daily, were below normal, the withdrawal from stocks during months averaged daily by 18,189 barrels.

Total crude oil stocks in California as of Aug. 31, 1917, were 35,217,483 barrels, compared with 35,781,323 as of July 31, 1917. Total shipments from fields during August were 8,988,259 barrels. Sixty-eight wells were completed in August, yielding an initial daily flow of 28,247 barrels. Two wells brought in by the Standard of California with a combined production of 15,000 barrels, accounted for a large part of increased August production.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 1.06½, an advance of 1 cent; this is a new high figure on this movement.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver touched another new high record on this movement here today at 54d, an upturn of 1½d.

ENGLISH COTTON  
PLAN DELAYED

Placing in Operation of Scheme of Control Board for Curtailment of Production Postponed—Opposition Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, Sept. 3.—Today the scheme of the Cotton Control Board for the curtailment of production was to have come into operation, but its inception has been postponed until Sept. 10. The official reason for the postponement is that the Oldham holidays which have just concluded, and the three-days' holiday at Bolton, which begins today, make it impossible for the local committees in those places to complete detailed arrangements for the stopping of machinery. Doubtless, there is something in this reason, but it is pretty widely believed that the postponement is also due to the differences and dissatisfaction to which the scheme has given rise.

As was anticipated, the operatives have not taken at all kindly to the board's proposals. Reluctantly, they withdrew their demands for advances of wages which they were on the point of negotiating with the employers, but the effect has only been to increase the resentment, at the prospect of greatly decreased earnings. The proposal of the board is that firms shall pay certain levies per loom and per spindle for the privilege of running above a certain percentage of their machinery, and that the money so raised shall go to the support of the operatives who are thrown out of work by the stopping of looms, spindles, etc. How does this work? Clearly, the more operatives there are thrown idle, the less will be the money raised by levies for their support; for many people out of work means that few firms are running above the 60 per cent limit of machinery, and therefore, that correspondingly few levies are being paid. It is this dilemma that is creating a good deal of unrest among the employees, who are expressing great dissatisfaction at the decision of the board that the recompense for unemployment shall be 25s. per week for men, 15s. per week for women, and 12s. per week for boys. These sums might be supplemented by pay from trades union funds, but it is an essential part of the scheme that a heavy drain upon the union funds shall be prevented, and that is a point which the unions may be trusted to watch very closely. In the great weaving center of Burnley, the weavers have "strongly condemned" the proposed payments by the board, and are demanding that the unemployed shall receive sums equivalent to normal wages. They also want short time, in preference to the board's scheme, with wages to be made up to the normal by Government assistance, if necessary. The Nelson and Colne weavers take a very similar view, and together with the Burnley weavers, are calling for a meeting of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, which embraces all the cotton trade unions, to consider ways and means of getting better terms from the Control Board.

It is, however, not only the weavers who are making complaints, the manufacturers also have their grievance. Spinners of American cotton may not run more than 70 per cent of their spindles—that is, 10 per cent above the 60 per cent limit on all machinery—but manufacturers may run all their looms, providing that the specified levies are paid. This difference might result in the using of so much yarn that yarn prices could be raised considerably, and the organized manufacturers of Burnley, Nelson and Colne have taken steps to prevent such a situation arising. The Burnley employers have placed on record their "great dissatisfaction" with the action of the Control Board in having placed no limit on the working of looms, while not more than 70 per cent of spindles on American are to be run. The members are "strongly recommended" not to run more than 70 per cent of the looms, and those who do so must pay 5s. per loom or 10s. above 70 per cent to the Burnley Manufacturers Association. Thus, with the 2s. 6d. per loom levy due to the Control Board, firms would have to pay 7s. 6d. per loom, a sum which is indication of how strong is the feeling of the Burnley manufacturers that the Control Board's scheme must not have the effect of sending up the price of yarn. The Nelson and District Manufacturers Association, and the Colne and District Colored Goods Manufacturers Association have recommended their members not to run more than 80 per cent of their looms. All who do so must pay to the association a levy of 10s. per loom, making, with the Control Board's levy, a sum of 12s. 6d. per loom.

Many joint meetings of employers and employed are being held to evolve some general rules by which the scheme is to be worked. In the spinning section it is agreed that all machines should be fully and efficiently staffed and that the older workers and heads of families should have preference of employment. It is also proposed that in mule rooms where, after all the running machinery is fully and efficiently staffed, there is still a surplus of labor, a system of working in rotation should be set up. In the weaving section, also, it is proposed that the weavers should be employed in rotation and the discharge of workpeople be avoided wherever possible. A point of importance which is being much discussed is the case of firms with two or more sheds and engines. It is understood that, as the scheme stands, a firm with two sheds would

have to stop 40 per cent of the looms on each, with, of course, the right to work more on payment of levies. Thus two engines would have to be kept running, and the standing charges be greater than would be the case if one shed was shut and all looms in the other kept running. It was not to be expected that the industry could be placed under the unprecedented conditions proposed by the board without much discussion, difficulty and complaint. Of these there have been plenty, and the leaders of the trade and members of the board have much to occupy them during the coming week, if all is to be ready for the launching of the scheme on Monday next.

The well-known Manchester firm of Tootal Broadhurst Lee & Company, have taken the lead among cotton firms in the matter of cotton trade research. The directors have decided to set aside for research work \$10,000 a year, for five years. They disclaim any intention of public generosity, and point out that, while some knowledge gained by the general use, the work undertaken will be primarily in the interest of the company. The chairman, Mr. E. Tootal Broadhurst, states that one result of the war will be a demand for chemists and physicists probably greater than the supply, and the directors, therefore, feel that they must produce some scientific men from their own staff. The scheme, however, has a wider aim than the production of scientists and technologists, and has, as its object, the improvement of the general efficiency of all employees. The company already has its own laboratory, but the work of the present scientific staff is mainly directed to insuring regular production, and solving day-to-day difficulties. The portion of the new fund set aside for research will be used in the endeavor to obtain fresh knowledge.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Tour. Baltimore—S. Kaizer; U. S. Bluefield, W. Va.—S. Aaron; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Tuller; 182 East St. Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox. Cleveland—M. Krohngold; U. S. Havana, Cuba—V. V. V. & Co.; Lenox. Minneapolis—J. C. Colbert of M. W. Savage's factory; U. S. New Orleans—G. Camper; U. S. New York—H. Schvey; U. S. 12s. New York—T. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex. Philadelphia—J. G. Asay; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S. Porto Rico—Juan Bausa; U. S. Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery. San Francisco—E. J. Eagan of E. J. Eagan & Co.; Essex. San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. San Jose, Cal.—M. Bloom; U. S. St. Louis—R. E. Tilles of Stex Pauer & Fuller; Essex. St. Paul—Cris Miss of C. Gotzian Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS  
London, England—William Box of Samuels, Fawcett & Co. Ltd.; Essex. Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New capital investment in Japan in 1916-17 was \$375,000,000, a gain of \$155,000,000 over preceding year.

Mercantile Bank of the Americas has obtained first license from Federal Reserve Board for shipment of \$1,000,000 gold to either Peru or Venezuela.

British exports to United States in August were \$6,268,000, decrease of \$4,180,000 from last year. Total exports from Great Britain in August amounted to \$249,000,000, an increase of \$10,500,000 over August, 1916.

Peking dispatch says a contract has been signed for the loan of 10,000,000 yen (about \$5,000,000) which the Yokohama bank is advancing to Chinese Government. Loan will be repaid from proceeds of the big quadruple group loan, if it is concluded before the expiration of the term.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York, say: The raw silk market during the early part of the current week showed continued weakness in sympathy with the decline reported at Yokohama and cables arriving with great delay. Importers were more or less inclined to discount developments, which caused considerable irregularity in quotations. At the lower range of prices, however, buyers began to show more interest, which resulted in increased business being transacted in spot silks and partly for forward delivery.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	925
Buckeye Pipe Line	89	92
Illinois Pipe	212	217
Indiana Pipe Line	95	99
Midwest	160	165
Ohio Oil	337	342
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	520
Prairie Pipe	268	273
South Penn Oil	315	320
Standard Oil, California	240	243
Indiana	715	730
Kentucky	325	340
New Jersey	535	545
New York	287	291
Union Tank Line	96	99

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lire were weak, declining to 7.72 for cables and 7.73 for checks; demand sterling 4.75½, cables 4.76 7-16; 60-day bills nominal 4.72 and 90 days 4.70; francs heavy, cables 5.78½, checks 5.79½; Swiss cables 4.66, checks 4.69; guilder cables 4.2½, and checks 4.2; rubles steady, 17½ and 17; Stockholm 33.80 and 33.60; pesos 22.75 and 22.60, which are higher than in the last week or two.

STEEL MILLS  
NEEDING COAL

Curtailment of Fuel Supply Since Price Fixing Gives Manufacturers Concern—Government May Take a Hand Soon

The Iron Age says: The fuel situation has become more serious since the fixing of the \$2 basis for bituminous coal, and present and future effects upon the steel industry are giving no small concern. Eastern producers of plates and shapes have been facing a shutdown for the past 10 days because of short shipments of gas coal, and it appears that the Government must actually get into the business of supplying coal to some iron and steel producers from whom it has bought that coal.

The fact that \$2 coal is not coming out and that users whose contracts at higher prices are still in force are getting a supply, indicates what will happen when a price is fixed on coke. Steel companies which buy blast furnace coke in the market may have to look to the Government to supply them with coke in order to be able to deliver Government steel.

Only recently blast furnaces were unwilling to enter into contracts for coke, expecting almost daily the announcement of the Government price. In the last week some furnaces which have sold pig iron through the first half of 1915 have contracted for coke at \$3.50, some of these contracts running through all of 1918.

In connection with the allotment of 15,000 tons of Government coke among merchant coke operators for delivery over 12 months, it should be said that the prices of \$3.50 for foundry and \$3 for furnace were tentative and in the nature of advance payments. Final settlement is to be paid after prices are fixed by the Government.

Dissatisfaction with present war buying methods grows and manufacturers who recently ceased to act on

advisory committees in view of the legal questions raised are not likely to resume this relation. Sentiment is being made daily in favor of larger powers for the War Industries Board and the recognized need of further centralization may explain the delay in announcing iron and steel prices, though the impression is Washington is that the question will be settled this week.

If it is becoming clearer that recent contracting at concessions from the lately firm levels is to fix with a certainty the supply of material, consumers may believe that the quantities available at Government prices after Government needs, general contracts and spot demands are cared for will be small.

Certainly there is an increasing inclination to find prices which will bring takers. Last quarter contracts for steel bars at 3½c at mill stand as an illustration; as do also a quotation of 76c on tank plates and of 7.75c on round lots of black sheets. The reduced consumption of fabricated material shows to what an extent high prices have been a check. To reach the totals of 1915 and 1916 in bridge and building construction as much business would need be done in the remainder of the year as was covered in the eight months passed.

The pig-iron market is largely made by resale transactions, chiefly of iron intended for export, but there are evidences of weakening in furnace prices. In foundry iron the most marked recession is in connection with eastern sales. In one case as low as \$43 at furnace was done in the sale of No. 2 pig. Generally the market may be put at \$2 below last week's level. Southern iron for this year can be had at \$47, Birmingham, for No. 2 and at \$45 for 1918 delivery.

## DELAWARE &amp; HUDSON'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delaware & Hudson Company surplus for August over and above fixed charges was \$970,076, compared with \$354,147 a year ago. Surplus for first eight months of current calendar year was \$2,987,851, compared with \$2,317,484, and is equal to 7.03 per cent on stock outstanding, against 5.45 per cent year ago.

## NEW ISSUE

## GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

(Incorporated under the laws of Delaware)

## CAPITAL STOCK

It is proposed that dividends at the rate of \$7 per share per annum will be paid on the stock forthwith, at which it will yield 8.75%

The Company is capitalized as follows:

	AUTHORIZED	TO BE ISSUED
Five Year 6% Convertible Gold Notes	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Stock (no par value)	250,000 shares	190,000 shares

(The remaining 60,000 shares will be deposited with a trust company against the conversion of the \$6,000,000 notes)

Transfer Agents  
OLD COLONY TRUST CO.  
Boston

Registrars  
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK  
Boston

We summarize from a letter of Mr. King C. Gillette, President, the following particulars regarding the present Company, the assets of which are to be taken over by the Company above named:

The Gillette Safety Razor Company is one of the most prosperous Industrials in the United States. The efficiency of its plant has been highly commended by experts: Its product has been standardized, and the Gillette Safety Razor is known throughout the world. The main office of the company is in Boston, Mass., and it has offices and agencies in Montreal, London, Paris, Milan, Lisbon, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd, Tokio, Shanghai, Melbourne, Havana, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso. The company has an annual output of approximately 750,000 razors and 7,500,000 dozen blades.

New interests have recently become identified with the company and will be represented on the Board of Directors by J. E. Aldred, of Aldred & Co., New York, Philip Stockton, President of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; R. C. Morse, of Jackson & Curtis, Boston; H. J. Fuller, Vice-President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., New York, and Bradley W. Palmer, of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston.

The present company and its predecessor have conducted the business for the past thirteen years. The present management, under which net earnings have increased from \$498,000 in 1906 to \$3,192,646 in 1916, is to be retained, and a broader policy for the expansion of the company's business is contemplated.

Net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1916, were \$3,192,646, or over \$14 per share on the total capital stock of the new company, to be presently issued, after deducting interest. For the eight months ending August 31st of the current year, the net earnings (without allowances for taxes) were at the rate of over \$4,500,000 per annum. The company's earnings normally are heaviest in the last four months of the calendar year.

Sales of razors have increased from 403,877 in 1912 to 781,682 in 1916, and of blades from 2,459,530 dozen in 1912 to 6,369,425 dozen in 1916.

The credit rating of the present company is the very highest. It has never borrowed money and has always had abundant working capital to properly develop its business. It has carried one of the largest bank balances in New England.

It is the intention that dividends will be inaugurated at the rate of \$7 per share per annum, the dividend dates being quarterly, March, June, September and December.

A very large proportion of the issue having been placed privately, we offer subject to prior sale, the remaining shares, when, as, and if issued, and subject to the approval of all legalities by our counsel, at \$80 flat per share.

All legal proceedings in connection with the formation of the company and the issue and sale of the shares will be approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge



## LEADING SCHOOLS; NEW ENGLAND &amp; GENERAL CLASSIFIED

## EDUCATIONAL

## Huntington School

For Boys

The Best Equipped and Most Comprehensive  
Private Day School in New England  
NINTH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 25

An original plan for study by the laboratory method, reducing  
home work to a minimum.

Upper School prepares for all colleges, technical schools, and  
business. College entrance certificate. Tuition \$250.

Lower School for boys from 8 to 15. Play and work super-  
vised during the entire day. Tuition \$200.

Manual arts laboratories; gymnasium, running track, swim-  
ming pool, complete equipment for all outdoor and indoor athletics.

A limited number of scholarships for boys of exceptional  
character and ability.

For illustrated catalogue Telephone Back Bay 4460, or address  
H. A. FLINER, A. M., Headmaster  
314 Huntington Ave., Boston Young Men's Christian Association

## Hillgrove Preparatory School

SEVENTH AND BEACON STREETS - LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A semi-military home school for boys in balmy Southern  
California, where thoroughness is inculcated and boys  
properly trained. Separate buildings for the smaller lads.

Six Hundred to Eight Hundred Dollars Yearly.

SEPTEMBER 11 TO JUNE 11.

NO EXTRAS.

Address the Registrar.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF  
SECRETARIES

SEMI-ANNUAL COURSE JUNE 4th  
Three months' individual instruction. Special  
rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 35 West 42 St.

DESERT REGIONS  
MADE ACCESSIBLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steps to  
make the desert regions of the west  
easy part of the United States more ac-  
cessible by locating their widely sepa-  
rated watering places and erecting  
hundreds of signposts to give direc-  
tions and distances to the watering  
places in an interesting and practical  
project undertaken by the United  
States Geological Survey.

The project involves also the work  
of making accurate maps showing the  
localities of the watering places, of  
preparing guides describing them and  
giving the distances between them, of  
selecting well sites, and developing  
watering places in localities where  
water is most needed and where the  
geologic investigations indicate that  
underground supply can be obtained.

It is expected that this work will  
help to expedite the discovery and de-  
velopment of rich mineral deposits in  
parts of these regions.

Geologists of the Geological Survey  
have developed trustworthy methods of  
locating ground water in arid regions  
from surface indications and of esti-  
mating the depth of water and the ap-  
proximate reservoirs. These methods  
will be applied and further developed  
in connection with the survey of desert  
watering places.

LEAGUE ORGANIZERS  
MEET OBSTRUCTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Farmers who  
attended the nonpartisan league meet-  
ing in Milwaukee believe it will be  
more difficult to organize and capture  
Wisconsin than it was North Dakota,  
because conditions here do not favor  
the movement to the extent they did  
there, says the Journal. The farming  
population in North Dakota is a much  
greater percentage of the whole than  
in Wisconsin. It is likely that the Wis-  
consin movement will endeavor to at-  
tract wage earners in the cities to its  
standard.

"Its purpose is to make the produc-  
ers a factor in politics, instead of the  
business element solely," said Beecher  
Moore, state manager of the league.  
"Here we plan to enlist the laboring  
people of the cities, to be represented  
in the meeting by delegates. We will  
hold a convention before the primaries  
next year. In North Dakota 80 per-  
cent of the people are farmers. The  
working people in the cities cooperated  
with them."

GENERAL SAYS WAR  
NOT EASILY WON

MANHATTAN, Kans.—Major-Gen-  
eral Leonard Wood, commandant of  
Camp Funston, in an address to the  
students at the Kansas State Agricul-  
tural College stated that he did not  
believe that the war would be easily  
won.

"Many hundreds of thousands of our  
boys must go across the sea," he said,  
"and many, many thousands of them  
will not come back. They are going  
against a nation whose soldiers are  
willing to die in heaps—whose soldiers  
are the best trained men in the world."  
"We must finish it on the other  
side," he declared, "or it will be fin-  
ished here."

NEW YORK PORT APPRAISER  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representa-  
tive Adamson of Georgia has been  
selected by President Wilson to be  
appraiser of the port of New York.  
The nomination will be sent to the  
Senate today.

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for  
Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy  
of life in the country. The city school home is located at 401 Beacon  
Street, and the school building, just off Beacon, at 6 Gloucester Street.  
HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue  
Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds;  
here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, horseback riding, skating,  
summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent  
home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to  
and from the school farm by automobile.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts, home care, furnishing and decoration,  
gardening and horticulture.

FOR THE BOYS—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, inter-  
mediate, academic and college preparatory courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—who are sympathetic with the individual  
girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## Register in University Extension Courses!

Afternoon, Evening and Saturday Classes, with instruction by teachers  
from leading colleges of Greater Boston, at moderate fees.

COURSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER 24

Among features this year are:  
English Background of American History, by Dean Hastings of Harvard.  
Nineteenth Century English, by Professor Copeland of Harvard.  
Educational Courses, by Professors Hanus and Holmes of Harvard, and Professor  
Norton of Wellesley.  
Plays of Modern Dramatists, by Professor Baker of Harvard.  
Colonial Art, by Hugo Elliott of the Museum of Fine Arts.  
American National Development, by Professor Currier of Technology.  
Oral English and Public Speaking, by Professor Winter of Harvard.  
International Relations, by Professor Wilson of Harvard and Professor Andrews of  
Tufts.  
Elementary and Second-Year Spanish, by Professor Langley of Technology.  
English Composition (Elementary and Advanced).  
Elementary and Second-Year French, German Composition and Conversation.  
Analysis and Appreciation of Music, Current Economic Problems, Geography, Botany  
and Zoology.

For further information, circulars and application blanks, write,  
enclosing a good-sized, self-addressed envelope to

COMMISSION ON EXTENSION COURSES

19 University Hall Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE CAMBRIDGE 1073

A superior  
business train-  
ing school.  
Wilson's  
Modern  
Business  
College.  
Seattle.

FOX-BUONAMICI  
SCHOOL OF  
PIANOFORTE PLAYING  
It is the pupil that is taught—  
not the method—and never a  
class.

For circular address the Registrar,  
381 Boylston St., Boston. Phone B. E. 973

Emerson College  
of Oratory.

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President  
Largest school of expression in the U. S. The  
demand for graduates as teachers in col-  
leges, normal and high schools is greater than  
we can fill. Courses in Belles-lettres, oratory,  
pedagogy, voice, dramatic art, etc. \$75.  
Open Sept. 24th.

HARLEY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean  
Huntington Chambers  
Boston, Mass.

THE MACLEAN SCHOOL  
An Ideal College  
of MUSIC  
DRAMATIC ART  
EXPRESSION  
ORATORY  
BIBLE READING  
(Adjacent to Blackstone Hotel)  
6th Floor, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hillside Home School  
In the Country  
For Boys from 4 to 14 Years  
Superior situation and equipment, unexcelled  
care, experienced teaching. Limited number.  
\$50 (no extras). Ninth year begins Sept.  
26, 1917. Catalogues.

MRS. FRED L. SAPELEIGH, Principal  
WEST LEBANON, MAINE

THE MACDUFFIE SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
A unique combination of city and country  
life. Preparation for college. General course  
and one year course. Excellent home life.  
Equipment, beautiful home life. Address  
The Principia—JOHN MACDUFFIE (Harvard).  
MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE (Radcliffe).

Kindergarten Training  
Festalozzi-Froebel Training School  
A KINDERGARTEN NORMAL SCHOOL  
21st Year Opens Sept. 18.  
Write Registrar.  
Three departments—Kindergarten, Primary,  
Playground. University lectures. Accredited.  
Box 7, 616-22 South Michigan Blvd., CHICAGO

The KENWOOD-LORING  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Established 40 Years, 4600 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Prepares for all colleges accepting women.  
Catalogue on request.

Full term opens September 19th.  
Stella Dyer Loring & Helen D. Loring, Principals

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF  
ELOUTION AND ORATORY  
The oldest chartered school of expression in  
America. Degrees granted. Public Speaking,  
English, Dramatic Art, Professional and Finis-  
hing Courses, Jurisprudence, 44th year. For catalogue  
address D. A. Shoemaker, Principal, 922 Park  
Building, Philadelphia.

School of  
Expression  
Co-ordination of Body and  
Voice.  
38th year opens October 4th.  
Summer Terms: N. Y. Univer-  
sity, University of Vermont,  
Boston, Asheville, Chicago. List of Dr. Curry's  
books (recommended by educators) and "Expres-  
sion" free. S. C. Curry, Ph.D., Litt.D., President,  
Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL  
An elementary, co-educational school. Kin-  
dergarten to sixth grade. Small classes and  
equipment. Individual training. Art, music, dan-  
cing, modern languages and sewing. Catalogue  
211 Fourth Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The Best School to Study Art  
in is The New School

COSTUME DESIGN  
INTERIOR DECORATION  
COMMERCIAL ART  
ILLUSTRATING, DRAWING  
AND PAINTING

Full Term Opens Sept. 4

DOUGLAS JOHN CONNAR,  
Director

248 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

Hendley-Kaspar School  
of Musical Education

1827 Belmont Road, Washington, D. C.  
Telephone Col. 2591

The Outgrowth of  
The Hendley School of Musical Education.

Lucia Mackenzie Hendley, Principal.

Henry R. Kaspar, Musical Director,  
and Faculty of Specialists.

Individual Lessons already in Session.  
Class work begins October 1.

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

Miss Brown's  
School of Business

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

For 14 years a high grade Commercial School  
for men and women. Preparation for Secre-  
tarial, Civil Service, and expert office pos-  
itions. Course of study comprises:

PREPARATORY: Arithmetic, Penman-  
ship, Spelling and English.

COMMERCIAL COURSE: Accounting,  
Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Busi-  
ness English and Salesmanship.

SHORTHAND COURSE: Shorthand, Success  
Shorthand, Boyd Shorthand and  
Touch Typewriting.

Send for Prospectus.

MISS ABIE A. BROWN, Principal

Sacks School of Music

Our standard for Teachers' Certificates is that  
of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association

Leschetzky Method—Piano

Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Busi-  
ness English—Voice

Effa Ellis Perfield Method for Beginners

Thorough, musicianly training in all departments  
and grades.

DELMAR AND EUCLID AVES., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Daniorth School

Framingham, Mass.

The country life school  
for young boys

James Chester Flagg, A.B.  
Head Master

The Mitchell

Military Boys' School

BILLERICA, MASS.

A school that appeals to the young  
American boy and discriminating parent.

Tuition \$80. No extras. ALEXANDER  
H. MITCHELL, Principal, Box M.

House in the Pines

NORTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

40 Minutes from Boston

Address Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal

Moses Brown School

UPPER SCHOOL—Unique record for entrance  
preparation and for success of graduates in  
college. Studio, manual training, athletics,  
gymnasium, swimming, music, home care and  
training of younger boys. Graded classes.

SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph. D., Principal,  
Providence, R. I.

Washington

Paul Institute

A Boarding School for Girls. High School, Col-  
lege Preparatory and Kindergarten Normal  
Training. Special Courses: The Arts, Journal-  
ism, Short Story Writing, Domestic Science,  
Business, Secretarial Courses, Parliamentary  
Law.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

If your dealer cannot supply our

Give us his name and  
we will send you our

Illustrated Booklet

We make complete in-  
stallations in Chicago  
and vicinity.

Original Designs.  
Material and Work-  
manship guaranteed.  
Reasonable Prices.

Display Rooms,  
617-631 W. Jackson  
Boulevard  
CHICAGO, ILL.

METAL ARTS &  
CRAFTS CO.  
Mention Monitor

TABLE SUPPLIES

Lord's

Sirloin Cut

Pure

Codfish

is not the ordinary kind, but a quality you  
have never seen, unless you know the  
SIRLOIN CUT. It is packed from the  
choicest steaks cut from the tenderest  
parts of the cod, and when served is much  
richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure,  
clean and wholesome.

Packed only in 2-lb. boxes and sent  
direct for 60c. per box and 75c. west of the  
Missouri River.

Booklet of Codfish recipes in every  
package.

LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

Manufacturers of

CORKS

630 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Manufacturing concern in  
the Middle West wishes to engage office man-  
ager having \$50,000 to \$100,000 to invest; state  
experience, amount of capital available, age and  
references; answers will be treated confidentially  
upon request. Address: MILLER, care J.  
Roland Kay Co., Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Bookkeeper; man or woman fam-  
iliar with retail lumber business for a store in  
Southern Wisconsin; state experience and salary  
expected. F.B. Monitor, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A FAMILY of four (two small children) re-  
quires a good plain cook who will do light house-  
work; country all year; two other males  
would consider man and wife. Address:  
MRS. H. VOGEL, Park St., Woodmere, Long  
Island.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN, French preferred,  
for general housework; two in family; must per-  
manent home and good wages for right woman;  
must consider man and wife. MRS. WILLARD  
J. WELCH, Iowa City, Iowa.

BOSTON

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITIONS  
WANTED

We have several young men and women seek-  
ing employment, day or evening, which will help  
them work their way through college. Some  
are experienced; others have had no practical  
experience in business. All are in earnest and  
ready to earn more than their salaries.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

925 Boylston St., Back Bay 8813

Harold Whitehead, Supervisor of Employment.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced clerk; hotel in one  
of Massachusetts' largest cities. Address P. 12,  
Monitor Office, Boston.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Special Food

Things to Eat

HERE

BOYLSTON SEA GRILL

FISH DINNERS

Stinks—Chops—Chicken

1002 Boylston St., near Mass. Ave., Boston

Tel. 7789 B. B.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high  
grade paper at low cost. See them.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

38-40 Cornhill, Boston

SCHOOLS

Classes—Parker Memorial

DAY OR EVENING—12 WEEKS \$2.00

First term begins October 1, 1917

Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking,  
Dancing, Piano.

53 Berkeley Street Beach 6150

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Lowest rates for late models. Free ribbons  
and requires during rental. Money back guar-  
antee. Special, Monarch Visible, 3 months, \$5.  
AMERICAN TYPEWRITING MACHINE CO., 119  
Franklin. Tel. Main 168.

JEWELERS

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH

W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Broadhill St.

15 years with South-Patterson Co.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY—Pleasant room in modern apart-  
ment facing park; small private family; refer-  
ences exchanged. 9 Norway St., Suite 28.

Roxbury-Dorchester

MARKETS

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.

Groceries, Meats and Provisions

Fresh Fish a Specialty

813 Warren Street Tel. 983 Rox.

MERIDEN, CONN.

GROCERIES

BUSHNELL SAYS—Patronize the grocer who  
buys and sells for cash, and receive the benefit  
of low prices. 33 East Main st., Meriden.

Classified Advertising Rates

General Classified, 20c an agate line.

Local Classified, 15c an agate line.

In estimating space, figure seven words to  
the agate line.

## BROCKTON, MASS.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"

BABY-TO-MISSIES

Headquarters for

Infant Baby Wear

COOK

TYNDALL

The Best Make

of gloves, Hosiery,

Corsets, Waists and Kait

and Muslin Underwear

at the

WOMEN'S STORE

QUALITY MERCHANDISING AT

FRASER'S means the highest grade

and newest fashions in Women's and

Children's Wear—at modest prices for

the quality, made possible by efficiency

in modern merchandising.

Fraser's



## CANADA, MINNESOTA, IOWA, MICHIGAN, UTAH, INDIANA, ETC.

## OTTAWA, ONT.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**Fisher**  
*The Shop of Fashion Craft*  
 119-121 Sparks Street  
**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
 FINE PERIOD FURNITURE  
 East Reproductions  
 STURWART & CO., Rideau Street  
**SHOES**  
 WEAR  
 MARSH'S SHOES

## DENVER, COLO.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
**SHOE REPAIRING**  
 Eastern Shoe Repair Factory.  
 "YELLOW FRONT"  
 M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor.  
 Work called for and delivered without extra charge.  
 Phone Main 8425. 1835 Champa St.

## DRY GOODS

**THE**  
**A. T. Lewis & Son**  
**Dry Goods Co.**  
 DENVER

A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**The Joslin Dry Goods Co.**  
 Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising  
 Your Money will always meet its Equal at The Store Accommodating in DENVER, COLORADO.

**MILLINERY**  
 Popular Prices  
 Gibson Millinery Co.  
 827 16th St. Over Woolworth's  
 DENVER, COL.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**GOODHEART'S**  
**BROADWAY LAUNDRY**  
 "We return all but the dirt"  
 800 South Broadway Phone South 537

**PRINTING**  
**THE UNION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
 Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.  
 1829-31 Champa St. Phone Main 5435.

**TURNER PRINTING COMPANY**  
 PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS  
 1497 Glenview Place Tel. Ch. 4612

**JEWELERS**  
**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**  
**QUALITY JEWELRY**  
 2175 Jewellers, Accurate Watch Repairing  
 227 16th St. Cor. Champa, DENVER.  
 Phone M. 8440

**REAL ESTATE**  
**WILL E. CONER, REAL ESTATE**  
 224 17th St. DENVER, CO.  
 Personal attention given to the valuation and care of property.

**HEATING**  
**MICHAEL HEATING CO.**  
 Steam, Hot Water and Furnace Heating  
 All kinds of sheet metal work. Agents for the Rudy Furnace.  
 1438 Welton St.

**BOOK BINDING**  
**THE DIETER BOOKBINDING CO.**  
 BINDING, REPAIRING AND LOOSE LEAF DEVICES  
 1733 Champa St. DENVER. Phone M-3054

**SHOES**  
**For Women's Footwear**  
**FASHION BOOT SHOP**  
 633 16th, upstairs 20 steps opposite Joslin's

**HARTFORD, CONN.**  
**SHOES**

**CHOES AND HOSIERY**  
 For the Entire Family  
**James Lawrence & Son**  
 735 MAIN STREET

**CLOTHIERS**  
**FALL FASHIONS for Women Are Ready**

**The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford**  
**STRONG SHOWING OF FALL SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN**  
 Fitted back, double breasted and regular models.  
**GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.,**  
 66 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Sage-Allen & Co.**  
 DRY GOODS AND APPAREL  
 Of the Best Quality  
 At Moderate Prices  
 Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Papers

**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**  
**STEWART'S**  
 60 Pearl Street  
 Electric Appliances  
 Electrical Contractors

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**  
**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**LEWANDOS**  
 CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDRIERS  
 138 Church St. Phone New Haven 1013

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**  
**SHOES**  
 J. F. MEATHEIM CO.  
 Sport Shoes for Men  
 STRATFIELD HOTEL BLDG.

## TORONTO, CANADA

## DEPARTMENT STORES

When you visit TORONTO  
 Make This Department Store Your Headquarters



**The SIMPSON Company**  
**Robert Simpson Limited**

Murray-Kay, Limited

TWO STORES  
 MURRAY STORE, 1741 King St. E. for Men's and Women's Ready to Wear, Linens, Dress Materials, etc.  
 KAY STORE, 508 King St. W. for Carpets and Furnishings of All Kinds.

**COAL**  
 Some other COAL may be as good as ours—no other COAL is better.

**THE STANDARD FUEL CO.**  
 OF TORONTO, LIMITED  
 Tel. Main 4108

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
 Canada's Home of Music. Est. 1849.  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF QUALITY**  
 Pianos, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Ukuleles, etc.  
 The New Edition Diamond Disc.  
**THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., Ltd.**  
 Hamilton—41 King St. E.  
 Toronto—145 Yonge St.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**FASHION-CRAFT**  
 CLOTHES  
 have dignity and character peculiarly their own. Inspection will convince you. P. SELLINGER, Ltd., 22 King W.—108 Yonge St.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 Style Superior Corsets. Easy Ready to Wear and Made to Order  
**WOOLNUGH CORSETTIERS**  
 306 Yonge Street, Toronto  
 267 Dundas Street, London

**FURRIERS AND HATTERS**  
**The W. & D. Dineen Co., Ltd.**  
 HATTERS AND FURRIERS  
 To Ladies and Gentlemen  
 MILLINERY, BLOUSES, 140 Yonge Street  
 SWEATER COATS, ETC., TORONTO

**SHOES**  
**WALK-OVER Boot Shop**  
 200 Yonge Street, TORONTO

**SHOES**  
**HANAN SHOES**  
 Sole Agents  
 Authoritative in style. Absolute in comfort  
 Special measuring charts for mail orders.  
 40 Yonge Street, Toronto

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
 For genuine, appetizing, homelike meals, try  
**THE DIET KITCHEN**  
 WEEK DAYS—Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner  
 SUNDAYS—Breakfast, Luncheon and Supper  
 72 Bloor Street West, TORONTO, CAN.  
 Tel. 4382

**THE BROWN BETTY**  
 Club Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 55c  
 Evening Dinner, 75c, Supper, 40c  
 42 King St. East

**ADVERTISING SERVICE**  
 Advertise in Canada  
 The many large accounts we handle testify to our success.  
**NORRIS-PATTERSON, Ltd.,**  
 Advertising Agency  
 TORONTO CANADA

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
**R. Stephens Boot Repair Works**  
 Phone Hillcrest 2207—1088 Bathurst St.  
 Work Called for and Delivered.  
 All Work Guaranteed.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
 SEND US YOUR BUNDLE  
**LANGLEY'S LIMITED**  
 CLEANERS AND DYERS  
 Head office and works, 280 Sumach St. Tel. N. 0100  
 22 East 7th St.

**LAUNDRIES**  
 We Will Try to Please You  
**PURITAN LAUNDRY**  
 Telephone C-814

**ACCOUNTANTS**  
**BALDWIN, DOW & BOWMAN**  
 Auditors, Cost Accountants, Assignees  
 Lonsdale Building  
 Toronto, Ontario

**MILLINERY**  
**MISS RICHMOND**  
 For First-Class Millinery  
 411 1/2 Yonge St.—M 1718  
 For Fashionable Millinery  
 See MISS SCOTT-McCUE  
 116 Carlton St., near Jarvis Phone N 2540

**TAILORS**  
**J. M. MARKS, Importing Tailor**  
 155 BAY STREET  
 Riding Breeches a Specialty

**HATTERS**  
 Ladies' and Gents' Hats  
 Cleaned and Remodeled  
**CANADIAN HAT WORKS**, 629 Yonge St.

**FINANCIAL**  
**The Bank of Toronto**  
 Incorporated 1855. Total Assets \$73,000,000  
 Your Savings Account and Banking Business Invited

**PRINTING**  
**McLeod & Kenney**  
 ARTISTIC PRINTERS  
 49 Church Street

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**  
**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS BUREAU**  
 602 C. P. R. Building, Adelaide 3683.  
 First class Multigraphing—Duplicating  
 Stenographic Work.

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**The Press Barber Shop**  
 Mail Building 106 Bay Street

## MINNEAPOLIS

## CLEANING AND DYEING

## GROSS BROS.

Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers

We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

Our Carpet Cleaning Department  
 deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.

CALL MAIN 5090  
 85-92 South 10th Street

**MEYER**  
 CLEANER AND DYER  
 Satisfactory Work at Right Prices  
 710 Hennepin Ave.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

**Our Boudoir Shop**  
 Answers woman's demand for exquisite lingerie that is moderate in price.

**The Young-Quinlan Company**  
 "A STORE OF INDIVIDUALIZED SHOPS"

**Field**  
 Makers of Hats and Frocks, Goodwin Corsets, Smart Blouses, 516 NICOLLET AVE.

**GOWNS AND SUITS**  
 READY TO WEAR  
 920 Nicollet-Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis  
 TUCKER STEVENS SHOP

**THE CAMELOT**  
 ART NEEDLEPOINT SHOP, LAMP SHADES, FRENCH EMBROIDERY, STAMPING  
 Instructions given in lamp shades.  
 211 Meyers Arcade, 920 Nicollet Nic. 5839

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**HEAR**  
**THE NEW EDISON**  
 The Phonograph with the distinctive tone, interesting and timely records.  
 Minnesota Phonograph Co.  
 612-NICOLLET AVE.—612

**SHOES**  
**WALK-OVER**  
**BOOT SHOPS**  
 Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
 727 Nicollet Ave. 1380 Robert St.

**TAILORS**  
**JACK'S LADIES' TAILORING**  
 67 South 10th St., Minneapolis  
 Special appointments for out-of-town customers.  
 N. W. Phone Nicollet 6722.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.**  
 REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST.  
 last and all the time, is our sincere aim.  
 1182 1st Nat'l. Bldg. Main 6300

**MILLINERY**  
**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
 HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
 AT 100 BROADWAY IN C. S.  
 90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**SEVENTH FLOOR, ANDRUS BLDG.**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
 T. S. Auto 57022. WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

**DULUTH, MINN.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**THE GLASS BLOCK**  
 THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DULUTH

Famous for the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, etc.

A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**  
**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 DAILY NEW ARRIVALS IN COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES  
 You will find our merchandise well selected with the touches of refinement that every woman appreciates. We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock.  
**KAHN'S**, 104 E. 7th Street

**TAILORS**  
**EXCELLENT SUITS to measure only \$20, \$25, \$30; satisfaction guaranteed and given; cloth by the yard at wholesale prices. I buy direct of the mills. TAILOR LEE**, he satisfies, 22 East 7th St.

**SIGNS**  
**THEIRTS & GRANT**  
 245 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

**WINNIPEG**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**Grain Commission Merchants**  
 To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of  
**MCBEAN BROS.**,  
 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**Quinton Dye Works, Ltd.**  
 Formerly The Cleaners  
 Jessie and Daisy Streets. Phone F. R. 2060  
 Fort Rouge, Winnipeg

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL**  
**FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited**  
 287-289 Portage Avenue

**TAILORS**  
**Stephenson Co.—Tailors**  
 Popular Prices. \$30 to \$35  
 216 McDermott Avenue  
 Phone G-178

**GROCERIES**  
**H. E. WELDON & CO.**  
 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton St.  
 Phone Main 181, 182 and 4081

**CALGARY**  
**GROCERIES**  
**FRANK MOSSOP**  
 Everything in Groceries  
 602 13th Avenue E Phone M 1533

## DES MOINES, IA.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## Harris-Emery's

Knit yourself a sweater

—learn how to knit the "Country Club" sweater—free instructions given in the Art Needlework Section at Harris-Emery's, every afternoon, from 12 to 5 o'clock

Second Floor

**MARKETS**  
**The Fulton Market**  
 (QUALITY PRICE SERVICE)  
 413 SIXTH AVENUE  
 Four phones. Walnut 2903. Prompt Delivery.

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**BARNES CAFETERIA**  
 608-610 Locust Street  
 Des Moines, Iowa

**GROCERIES**  
**ROMMEL & POWELL**  
 Groceries and Meats  
 SERVICE FIRST—QUALITY ALWAYS  
 Four phones. Walnut 3107  
 1501-1503 Grand Avenue

**High Grade Groceries and Meats**  
 Low Prices—Good Service  
**ALBERT T. BALZER**  
 Phone Drake 100. 1301-1303 Forest Avenue

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
 BUTTER NUT BREAD  
 "Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut."  
 At All Good Grocers

**LAUNDRIES**  
 Have Your Laundry Done the 'Merry Monday' Way  
**University Laundry**  
 Phone Drake 420

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**DAVIDSON'S**  
 404-414 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa

**Visit Our Enlarged Store**  
 Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARK**  
 World's Famous Clothes  
**GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.**  
 400-411 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa

**JEWELERS**  
**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
**JEWELERS**  
 400-402 Walnut Street

**FINANCIAL**  
**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
 Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
 5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages.  
 4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits. Send for circulars.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
 SEND YOUR CLOTHES TO THE  
**Troy Cleaners and Dyers**  
 606 Chestnut Street Phone Wal. 2000

**PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS**  
**PRINTING—Designing—Engraving**  
 Copper-plate and steel die embossing  
**THE HOMESTEAD CO.**, Des Moines, Ia.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
**G. L. HOSTETLER**  
 Photographer  
 300 K. P. Bldg.

**CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.**  
**JEWELRY**  
**Hallett's**  
 JEWELRY STORE  
 308 2nd AVE. PALACE THEATRE BLDG.

**MILLINERY**  
**THE HATBOX**  
 Exclusive \$5 Hats  
 In the newest models and colors.  
 502-503 C. E. B. BUILDING

**FLORISTS**  
**A. J. DISERENS & CO.**  
 212 Third Avenue, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**SHOES**  
**JAS. A. SNYDER**  
 208 2d Avenue

**FT. DODGE, IA.**

**MUSIC**  
**~FINE PIANOS—OLD VIOLINS~**  
 Accurate Violin Judging, adjusting and repairing. Standard and Popular Music. Correspondence invited.

**EVERYTHING MUSICAL**  
**COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.**

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**PETERSEN & SHOENING COMPANY**  
 Everything for the Home.

**Champaign—Urbana**  
**INSURANCE**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
 Loans, Fire and Automobile Insurance  
**F. G. CAMPBELL & SON,**  
 Commercial Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
 YOU WANT HOY'S Sugar Loaf Bread? Always the Same. Home Made.  
 Bell phone 346, Urbana.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

109 So. Burdick Street  
 Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

**JEWELERS**  
**JEWELRY**  
 DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
 N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**GILMORE BROS.**  
 Complete stocks of medium and high grade merchandise.  
 Test them with trial order.

**J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORE**  
 The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service.

**MILLINERY**  
**GILMORE BROTHERS**  
 HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY  
 SECOND-FLOOR SECTION  
**BLOSSOM**  
 FINE MILLINERY  
 Peck Building, 303 South Burdick Street

**SHOES**  
**BENTLEY SHOE CO.**  
 110 E. MAIN  
 FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT  
 E. W. HEERICK, Manager  
**G. R. KINNEY & CO.**  
 The Big 92c and \$1.98 Shoe Store  
 Our Highest Price \$2.48  
 311-313 No. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SHOES OF QUALITY**  
**THE BELL SHOE COMPANY**  
 KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
 GENUINE NEOLIN SOLES are comfortable and serviceable when attached at the Why Shoe Works. We recommend them.  
 120 No. Burdick St. J. D. Freeman, Prop.

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**VERNON R. McFEE**  
 MEN'S WEAR  
 Across from Y. M. C. A.  
 VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings specialist.  
 Main street.

**ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP**—Safety razors sharpened, a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**GROCERS**  
**I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY**  
 EVERYTHING is the best we can buy; we cut the price on all groceries.  
**S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer.**  
 220 N. Burdick St.

**J. E. VAN BOCHOVE**, high grade grocer. We carry the Kalamazoo Jam Kitchen Products, 814 So. West St. Phone 310.

**MEAT MARKETS**  
**THE FARMER'S MARKET** makes a specialty of handling home dressed meat, and guarantees satisfaction. 115 E. South St. Phone 1804 R.

**BAKERIES**  
**BRANT'S**  
 Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, home-made cake, have the real "home-made flavor." Phone number 4661. 304 W. Main.

**THE MODERN BAKERY CO.**—Delicious bread and dry cakes. 113 N. Burdick. Phone 178.

**CONFECTORY**  
**DE BULT'S**—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Phone 629.

**THE CHOCOLATE SHOP**  
 150 So. Burdick St.  
 Confections, Ice Creams, Ices

**HARVEY CANDY CO.**  
 We stand on the foundation of quality; our aim is satisfied customers. 114 S. Burdick St.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**KALAMAZOO JAM KITCHEN**—Home-made jams, marmalades, preserves, Jars 15c and 20c. Phone 2682-J.

**DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY**  
 Producers and dealers in milk and milk products. JAS. VAN WOORT, Phone 87.

**MECHANICAL PATTERNS**  
**GLOBE PATTERN WORKS**—Constructors of wood and metal patterns. 315 E. Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2693.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
 a top-notch in quality.  
 You Get a rock-bottom in price by trading with  
**HARRIS AND PRATT** Phone No. 9  
 W. P. DARLING  
 Coal, Coke and Wood  
 820 First Street  
 Phone 118

**HARDWARE**  
 Building, Shell and Heavy  
 Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories, Bicycle Supplies.  
**The Edwards & Chamberlain Hdw. Co.**  
 HIGH GRADE HARDWARE and KITCHEN UTENSILS  
 W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
 Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
**E. L. YAPLE**  
 4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**"THE PARIS"**  
 For First-Class Cleaning  
 222 W. Main Street. Phone 157.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**KEYSER BROS.**  
 SOFT WATER LAUNDRY  
 Phone 482

**KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO.**—Dry cleaning, shoe repairing, family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Girl Who Made Paper Bags

Nearly fifty years ago, a letter was received by the Board of Patents, asking for a patent on a machine for making paper bags. The letter was signed by a girl, writes Marion Hart, in "John Martin's Book."

"Who is this?" questioned the men in Washington. "The machine cannot be worth much. Who ever heard of a girl inventing a machine that was any good?" But, when the machine arrived, it was a surprise. Not only was it nearly perfect in every detail, but the paper bags that it turned out were better than any that these men had seen before. And the girl was awarded the patent she desired.

This girl was Margaret Knight, born and raised in Massachusetts. When she was still a little girl, her dolls would be left scattered over the floor while she ran out of doors to play with her brothers. She could run, play ball, and romp as well as the rest of them. A jackknife gilet was her favorite toy, and hour after hour she would sit on the floor, surrounded by pieces of wood that the boys had collected for her, making playthings for them.

"Let me coast with you," begged

Margaret, one bright snowy morning. "There isn't room for girls on this sled," replied her brother, trying to tease her.

"All right. You wait," and she ran home. All that day Margaret worked in the woodshed. When asked what she was doing, she would reply, "Just wait and see."

And they saw. For next morning from the woodshed came Margaret, dragging a sled with better runners than the boys' sled possessed. Her brothers stared at her.

As she grew older, she tried making more difficult things, first of wood, then of heavier material, until, when she was but a young woman, after a year's hard work upon it, she completed her paper-bag machine.

When the Government actually awarded her a patent, in the year 1871, her friends gasped.

"Aren't you surprised?" they asked her. "Did you think you could do it?" To all of which she replied:

"No, I am not surprised. Ever since I was a little girl, I have worked on machinery and making pieces of material fit together for some purpose. Why shouldn't I make something important and useful?"

## Dick Whittington and His Cat

Once upon a time there was a little boy, named Dick Whittington, who lived in a town not far from London. Now this was hundreds of years ago, when the country came very close to the center of London Town. Dick was not a very happy little boy, for he was lonely, and he sometimes did not have quite enough to eat. Always he had heard wonderful tales about the great city, where, people said, the streets were paved with gold, and where nobody was ever hungry. Dick thought he would like to go there, so one day, when a huge wagon drawn by several strong horses, with bells on their heads, came by, headed towards the city, Dick no longer hesitated; he went along. But he was very disappointed, when he reached the city, for there was no gold to be seen on the streets—only much dirt and dust, and many people coming and going all the while, all strange people. He was just as lonely as he had been in his own village, and, when night came, he knew nothing better to do than to sit down on the stone steps of a certain great house and try to go to sleep there.

In the morning the people who lived in that great house found Dick, told him in, warmed and fed him, and told him that he might do some work in their kitchen. Dick was very glad to have this work to do, but he couldn't be very happy because he had to sleep in such a wretched old garret, where there were two many rats and mice for comfort. One day, when a gentleman gave him a penny, Dick knew exactly what he wished to do with it. At once he went out and bought a cat, which he took up into his garret with him that very night; and the cat soon drove away the rats and mice, so that Dick was far happier.

Now the man who lived in the great house where Dick worked was a rich merchant; he owned many big ships, which he filled with all sorts of valuable things, and sent them off to trade on foreign shores. It was this merchant's custom, when a ship was about to start out, to call together his servants and allow them to send something which they possessed out with the ship, for the captain to sell for them. So all the servants would send something, but Dick had nothing but his cat; the cat was all that he owned in all the world, except his few clothes.

When the merchant saw Dick's unhappiness, because he had nothing to send, he said to him: "Why not send your cat, my lad? Perhaps some one would pay well for him. You say he rid my garret of rats and mice."

So, although Dick felt very sad at parting with his cat, the next day he packed him up in his arms, carried him down to the wharf where the great ship was waiting to start away, and placed him in the arms of the captain. Then he was lonely again, and the rats and mice came back to his garret. (Once, too, Dick was so unhappy that he ran away from London Town; but he had gone no further than the hills on the outskirts of the city, where he was resting on a stone by the wayside, when he seemed to hear the bells of London calling out to him, and saying:

"Turn again, Whittington!

"Turn again, Whittington!

"Thrice Lord Mayor of London!"

Then, even though he did not know just what the bells meant, Dick did turn around, and went back into London Town again. He was back in the kitchen before the cook had missed him, and after this he did not so much mind her scoldings, nor the rats and mice in the garret, for he was always wondering what the bells could have meant by calling him Lord Mayor of London. Whatever they meant, he thought, he should be patient and brave, and not mind his discomforts nor his loneliness.

After a long while, the great ship came back again into port, and the captain of it told Dick how his cat had been sold to an African chief for a great deal of money. Dick did not need then to clean any more pots or kettles in the kitchen, for a lot of money belonged to him; the money that had been paid to the captain in exchange for the cat.

Dick, however, remembering how he had felt when he had little, did not keep all this money for himself; he shared it with the cook, with the captain's sailors, even with his master's daughter, and then he had much left for himself. He left the kitchen, went out and bought himself some handsome clothes, and from that time forth he was as fine a young gen-

tleman as there was in London. And so he made his way in the great world, and in due time he was "thrice Lord Mayor of London," even as the bells had predicted. But Dick never forgot to be grateful to his cat, who had so helped him along his way.

## Holiday Letters of a Pekingese

Grasslea, Aug. 1, 1917

Dear Countess:

The reason that I am here is because my mistress and I are having what she calls a holiday. That means that she closes up her house and goes away in a train to some other person's house.

It's all very nice, all but the train part. I always get so excited when I see my basket. Do you? And, when my mistress gets out certain traveling bags, I sniff them all over. This time I did not wait to be put into my basket. I just jumped in and curled myself up, but I had to get out again to keep my eye on my mistress. You never can tell what even the best of humans will do.

When the taxi came, my mistress let me stay outside the basket until we got to the railway station. Then she shut me up and the next thing I knew I was in a baggage car and a big man was saying, "Oh, yes, I remember that little yellow." Then he tied me up behind some trunks. My mistress patted me, put a saucer of water beside me, and departed. I barked after her that I wanted to go, too, but she paid no attention.

A long time afterward, she came in and brought me some chicken—that's my favorite food—and after that I went to sleep and dreamed that I was playing with you. Suddenly the car gave an awful jolt; some one shouted, "Back Bay," and my mistress took me off the train. I saw a chauffeur I know; his name is Cleo, and he is nice. So I looked around for my automobile, and as soon as I picked it out from a lot of others, I hopped in. Some one squeezed me tight and I was very happy.

Soon we were at Grasslea, by the ocean, and I barked for joy. The softest, thickest grass you ever saw grows there. I never tire of running over it. My aunts squeezed me awful hard and my uncle said, "Hello Champ!" He pretends he doesn't like me much, but he and I understand each other. To tell you the truth, Countess, I sometimes get awfully bored with the women—nothing personal, you know, my dear.

I'm too sleepy now to write another word. I'll tell you what happens in my next letter. Write to me about Westchester.

Grasslea, August 15.

Dear Countess:—You know that uncle I told you about that sort of a pal of mine, though he doesn't want it known—well, he played a trick on me today. He and some other humans had on what they call their bathing togs and were going down to the swimming pool. I sometimes go down and watch them splashing about in the water.

He shouted, "Here Champ," and I ran to him. Then he picked me up and, the first thing I knew, he was swimming with me away out into the middle of the pool. Then, what do you think he did? Threw me into the water and I gave up my word, as a Pekingese aristocrat, I had never had a swimming lesson in my life, and there wasn't a life preserver or a pair of wings in sight; so I just had to paddle for it. You ought to have seen me run for the grass, when I got ashore. I rolled and rubbed until you would never have known that I had been in the salt water.

Do you know that you can't drink the ocean water? I can't see the use of having so much, when it's not good to drink. I tried it the first day I was here, but I am willing to sign a pledge never to do it again. Funny thing—the water in the house is all right. I wonder if Uncle James put something in that ocean water—it would be just like him.

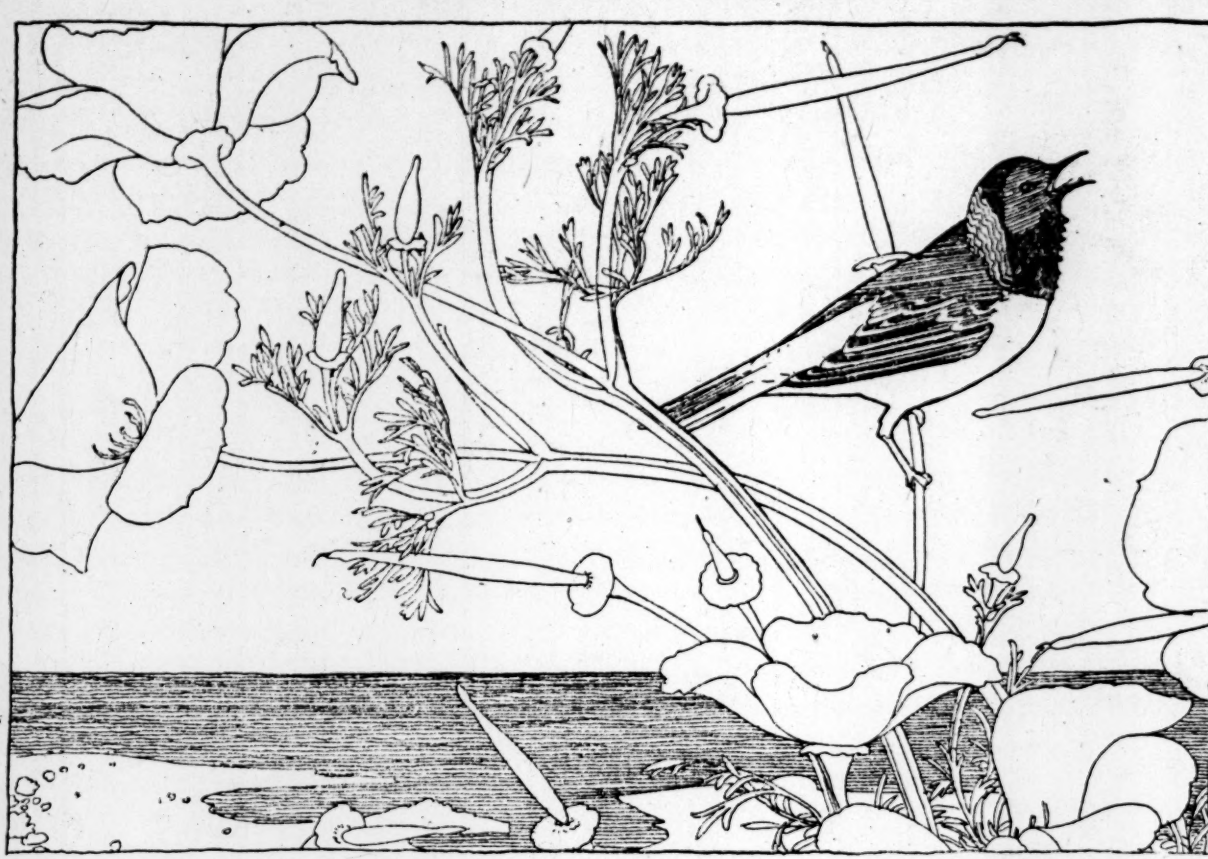
A paw shake to you.

CHAMP.

Grasslea, August 20.

Dear Countess:—Glad to get your letter. You're not the only one that can get up excited. Yesterday I went out for a pleasant walk through the flower gardens, and a little exercise on the grass, before dinner. Suddenly I felt, well, the way you do when it is almost dinner time, and, then, there was a delicious

## The Golden Shore



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A bird was flying across the ocean. On and on it flew, until it perceived the ocean breakers rolling in upon a golden shore. As it approached, it be-

held great rocks rising up, forming a gateway to the land, and the bird flew through them, to find itself in a beautiful bay, dotted with islands, with

inlets running up into the hills. Islands and hills alike were golden, for there were no trees or grass, only the drifting sand. But, when the bird alighted, it found the sand was dotted with clusters of brilliant yellow poppies.

"Well, well," said the Bird. "This is the strangest country I have seen on all my travels. Have you no company at all?"

"We have the sun all the year round," said the Poppies sturdily. "Who could want a better companion than the sun? We are his children and the fishes say we are uncommonly like him. I know we all try to shine as brightly."

Now the Bird looked at the Poppies more closely. It saw they actually were shining, as if their petals had been made of burnished metal.

"Honorable and respected flowers," said the Bird, "I meant no slight by my ill-considered words. Rather did I regret to see such loveliness as yours set apart from the world which would honor it. In the land which I come from poppies are valued beyond all other flowers, although, I must admit, the poppies I know are different in color and size. Yet you are obviously the same family. Hence my sadness at seeing such distinguished blossoms in exile."

The Bird sat on a rock and preened its feathers carefully; its voice was calm and refined, very different from the squawling seagulls. The Golden Poppies looked at each other and swayed on their slender stems in silence for awhile. They had never thought about their beauty before, for they had spent all their time looking up at the sun.

"I perceive your seedpods are a different shape from those I know," said the Bird, turning its bright eye sharply on the long trumpet-shaped seed vessels that adorned the stems. "The seedpods of some of the poppies are fat with richness, while yours are unfortunately slender."

"They grow like that, because they are so busy trying to reach to the sun," laughed the Poppies. "They thrust up and up until the time comes for the salute. That's the great moment of a Poppy's life. One, two, three, and its heart bursts and all the seeds go flying across the sand; and next year there are more and more of us to look at the sun."

With this, the Bird flew away; but, though the Bird remembered the Golden Poppies, they returned to their thoughts of the sun, and paid little attention to his remarks about the poppies whose seed was worth real gold. But one day, years after, a heavy fog drifted in from the ocean, and with it came the Bird. As the fog rolled away, and the Bird beheld the sun and the poppies, it remembered them and they made haste to welcome it warmly. But what a changed scene the Bird looked on! Where nothing but sand had been, stood groves of glorious trees. Thousands of fruit trees clothed the hills and a great city had sprung up round the bay. The poppies remained exactly the same, however, clinging to the sand and running hither and thither amongst the trees and orchards and houses, as wild and free as ever.

"Sing a song of goldenrod! The dearest flower that grows, And let it be a merry glee That everybody knows. For we rejoice the nation's choice Is not the queenly rose. O goldenrod! bright goldenrod! We'll sing your praises ever. Though but a weed, Your voice we'll heed.— 'Our Union none can sever.'"

"Sing a song of goldenrod! The truest bit of gold That ever gleams by woodland streams Or on the wayside wold. Till o'er and o'er, from short to shore, The echoes sweet are rolled. O goldenrod! dear goldenrod! We'll sing your praises ever. Though but a weed, Your voice we'll heed.— 'Our Union none can sever.'"

—Ella Gilbert Ives.

## Football

The first reference to football, in the New World, may be read in Spellman's "Relation of Virginia," dated 1609. Football, then, is known to have existed as a sport in the older American colleges as long ago as 1800.

## New York's First Directory

The first New York City directory, published in 1786, had but 82 pages. The most recent issue of this directory weighs several pounds, has over 2,500 pages and contains 1,400,000 individual entries.

## How Our Names Originated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In ancient times, before people congregated so generally in large numbers in cities and towns, when even villages were distant from each other, one name was found quite sufficient for an individual man or woman. Abraham, Jacob and Joseph are never heard of as requiring more than one name. If, however, at any time, confusion might arise as to a particular person referred to, a man was spoken of as the son of his father, or as belonging to some special place. Thus mention is made of Simon of Cyrene, Simon bar (the son of) Jonas, Saul of Tarsus.

So far in history, it may be noticed that a name was not passed from father to son; it was not inherited. About the Eleventh Century, a great change was made. Every individual was given two names, and the surname was handed down from generation to generation. It is most interesting to study different surnames, with the object of finding out how they originated.

If the names Northcliffe, Hadfield, Ford, Hill, etc., are considered, it will be seen that these names must have been bestowed on account of property owned by the individuals, or because of the locality in which they dwelt. Then, again, such names as Smith, Wheelwright, Shepherd, Cook, must have been given as descriptive of the occupation or trade engaged in by the individual.

The first name of a person was often supplemented by the title of his office or rank, and gradually the latter became fixed as a family name, e. g., King, Chaplain. Such curious names as Redhead, Jolly, Lightfoot, probably arose as nicknames. The great number of names which end in "son" explain themselves, e. g., Robertson, son of Robert, etc. The prefixes "Fitz" and "Ap," which are respectively Norman and Welsh, mean "son," and give rise to Fitzwilliam, Fitzgerald, Pritchard (ap-Richard).

## Work and Play in Early Springfield

It was in mid-May of the year 1636 that the settlers of Springfield left Roxbury to find themselves a home in the valley of the Connecticut. There were not many, perhaps 20, perhaps 40, who came at first, writes Charles H. Barrows in "The History of Springfield, in Massachusetts, for the Young." How many children there were we do not know; but there were at least two. Their names were John and Mary Pynchon. John and Mary were both under 12 years old, but old enough to walk some part of the way and some of the time they probably rode on one of their father's horses. In fact, their father, William Pynchon, was the leader of the expedition and the founder of the new plantation. There could have been no better man for the purpose. He was alike good and true, brave and kind, and understood how to deal with white men and Indians. John and Mary grew up to be like him in many respects.

The travelers were, of course, some days, perhaps a week, on the journey; for they had only the forest path to follow, good enough for Indians, but not so good for people incumbered with luggage and traveling with horses or cattle. At night they made a camp around a blazing fire and some one probably stayed awake to keep a lookout for Indians, while the others slept. When the morning came, they read the Bible together and sang psalms before again starting on their way. As John and Mary Pynchon were born in England, they were doubtless interested in the flowers that marked the springtime in the New World, and amused themselves every day, gathering columbine, lady's slipper, wake-robin and the novel kinds of violets. Now and then they would see jack-in-the-pulpit, sticking up his head under a green canopy, and curious pitcher plant meadow-cup, not yet in bloom. In the dry woods they would pick partridge berries. As for the dandelions and buttercups, that now make such a bright show in the spring, Mary and John were to reach this region quite a while later; for these are English plants that, in after years, were to spread over the country from seeds brought by the colonists.

At last the settlers arrived on the banks of the wide-rolling Connecticut. The shade of the forest was behind them and here were pleasant open spaces and rippling waters and the bright sun shining over all. To the north was a mountain, outlined against the sky somewhat like a

crouched lion, but later to be known by the simple name of Mt. Tom. In this new home they were, perhaps, sometimes lonely, thinking of the homes over in England, but they were not exactly alone. Other inhabitants of the land were about them, the friendly Indians who lived on the banks of the Agawam and on the heights of Long Hill and who were glad that the settlers had come, and sold them land on which to build and to plant.

In some respects, indeed, they lived better than in the old country. They had to get used to much colder winters; and many conveniences which they had enjoyed before, they could not have here. But the land easily gave them enough to eat in greater plenty than England could have done.

Established at last in the wilderness, all alone except for a few Indians, how was it that the forefathers, grown-ups and children, employed themselves? What did they do for work and play? There was plenty of work; cutting down trees for firewood; hollowing great logs for canoes; planting corn in spring, hoeing it in summer and husking and threshing it in the autumn; boring pine trees on the plains and making the oozing pitch into tar and rosin; cutting grass for hay and getting it into stacks for winter use. In these things the young folks, and even the children, must have had an important share. The many mechanical helps to labor in these days were lacking, and it was a time when "many hands make light work," even little hands.

In that day, and, indeed, well along into the Nineteenth Century, boys and girls had to invent and make many more of their playthings than they do now, when so much is done by machinery. Girls could make rude dolls and boys make traps and snares and little water wheels and pin boxes out of the stems of elderwood.

Some of the comforts of the old country were wanting, but they were more than made up in the spirit of freedom and independence in a land where some great lord could not turn the people off the soil if he chose, and where they could worship God in the way they pleased. It was not so in England. . . . The fact that the settlers here had land for the using of it made them all farmers, whatever calling they had followed in the old country. To cultivate the soil was the most natural and easy thing to do.

## Argument and Action

Remember, then, that debate is simply the spoken argument, presented formally; what is its purpose?

The answer is, not to beat the other side, but to get at the facts, states William H. Foster in "Debating for Boys."

Now, in some games, although, of course, it is of prime importance that the contest be manly and the sport clean, there is a distinct value in the strife itself, and victory is sought for its own sake; the element of right or wrong does not enter into the question at all. There is no wrong to it. But, in debate, the purpose is not to win at any cost; not to confuse the opponent, nor to trick him, but to win by absolute strength of argument—to present such arguments as will show the facts. In debates, the truth is wanted—not necessarily the decision, the victory. For the purpose and object of debate is to determine on some course of action, to arrive at some decision; it is a poor sort of victory which secures a decision at the expense of facts.

For example, suppose that you are a Boy Scout and that your patrol has decided upon a hike to Mt. Rainier. The first question to discuss and settle will be the best route to take. Jack Prentice may know the way absolutely, but may not be nearly so fluent a talker as Frank Gordon, who, with very little knowledge of the proposed hike, could easily silence poor Jack in the discussion.

What will be the effect of Frank's victory, if he gains it? If Jack is made to look ridiculous in discussion, if he loses his presence of mind and so stammers over his statements that his fellow Scouts lose patience and take Frank's more fluent speech for fact and adopt his proposed route, what will it all avail if they take the wrong road? Will it not be a hollow victory in the end? And will his victory avail to Frank's reputation, although his fellows may be very willing to admit his cleverness? Will not the very cleverness make them all the more unwilling to trust his future arguments, when they remember this failure?

On the other hand, what about Jack? Is our only feeling toward him one of sympathy? No, he should have trained his powers, he should have early "found himself," so that he would not fall an easy victim to mere cleverness. In other words, Frank is responsible for the use he made of his powers, and Jack is responsible for the use he did not make of his. If the patrol got caught off the road on the hike, imagine they would blame both Frank and Jack about equally.

Now you may not at first see the parallel between the debate on the best route for a proposed hike and a general debate on conservation, for example. Both, however, are really governed by the same rules, and their purpose and object is the same. In the plans for your hike, you proposed to do something, to go somewhere; if the question of conservation is up for discussion, it is with some definite end in view, not simply as an excuse for general talk about it. The discussion which does not lead to a definite plan of action is not truly argument. If, after your audience, whether it is your patrol, your debating club, or later your legislature, has listened to you,

it says, "What a fine speech," you have failed. The audience should be convinced to the point of action. Demosthenes said to his rival, "When the Athenians listen to you, they say, 'What a fine speech'; when they hear me, they say, 'Let's go fight against Philip.'" So, any argument and debate, must convince the hearers that the facts are as claimed, that the deductions based upon these facts are sound and that the course advised is correct. Finally, and 'supremely, it must lead somewhere; it must have a definite plan to propose and must lead the hearers to follow that plan.

## To Ships

Tall ships, tall ships, sailing out to sea, Have you in your dreaming hearts any room for me, For a little slinging maid who would sail with you Out to where the ocean miles are blue, blue, blue?

Tall ships, tall ships, loosening from shore, Steering all by star-craft, and sailing evermore, Take a little wishful maid with you as you go! I would feel the ocean tempests blow, blow, blow!

Tall ships, tall ships, see, I stretch my hands! Pray you, take me with you to far and foreign lands!

Ships, an eager little maid prays that she may be Sailing, as you sail, forever free, free, free! —Mary Carolyn Davies, in St. Nicholas.

## The Old Game of Tipcat

Tipcat is an old English game. The cat is a piece of wood about six inches long and two inches thick in the middle, from which it tapers to a point at each end. The player has a sort of bat, made with one flat side and a handle, according to Harriet O'Brien, in the Youths Companion. With it he sharply strikes the cat, not in the middle but near one end, as it lies on the ground, in the center of a large circle. The blow sends the cat whirling into the air, and then the player must strike it again and send it out of the circle. If he misses the cat or fails to send it out of the ring, he is out, and another player takes his place.

If he succeeds in hitting the cat while it is in the air, he calls out a number as he does so. Suppose that he says "Ten!" Then when the cat falls to the ground—if it falls outside the circle—the distance from the center of the circle to the place where the cat fell is measured with the bat, and if it is 10 lengths, or more, the player adds 10 to his score. The player or side that has the largest score at the end of a given number of plays wins the game. There are also other ways to score, and it is easy enough for young people—if their eyes and hands are quick—to make up games of their own in which tipcat figures, just as the boys and girls of England did hundreds of years ago.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Christian Science and the Community

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## A Song of Late September

In this irised net I keep  
All the moth-winged winds of sleep.  
In this basket woven of willow  
I have silk-weed for your pillow.  
In this pouch of platted reeds  
Stars I bear for silver beads.  
Choose my pippins for your money,  
Rendening pears as sweet as honey,  
Golden grapes and apricots,  
Herbs from well-grown garden plots,  
Basil, balm, and savory,  
All sweet-smelling things there be.  
Fruits a-many and flowers a few—  
Flery dahlias drooped in dew,  
Wood-grown asters faint as smoke,  
Flame of maple, frond of oak.

In this box of foreign woods  
I have delicate woven goods,  
Orient laces light as mist,  
Amber veils and amethyst,  
Ivory pins like hardened milk,  
Cloaks of silver-shining silk,  
Wrought with strange embroideries  
Of peacock plumes and rose berries.

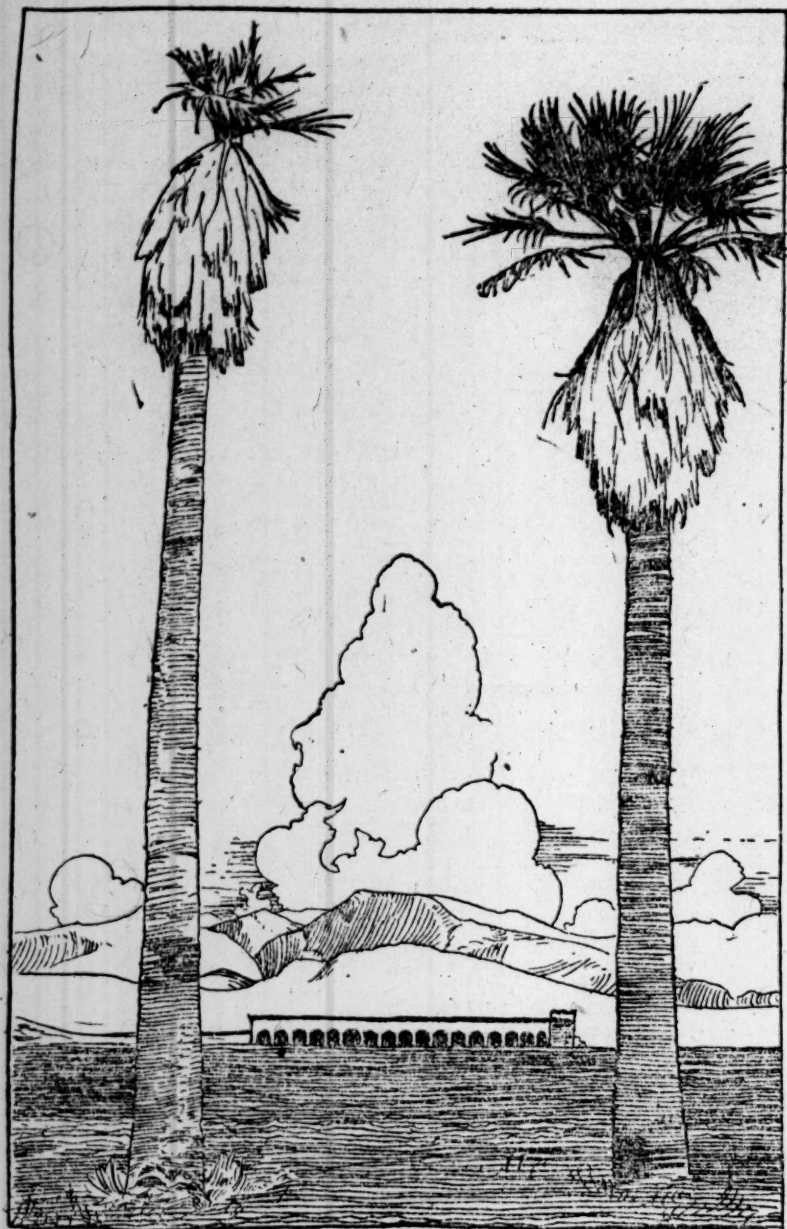
Buy a king's crown lost of old  
Dark with sardius sunk in gold,  
Buy my gloves of spiders spun,  
Cool as water, warm as sun;  
Buy my shoon of yellow leathers  
Lined with fur and owl feathers;  
Buy a chain of emerald stones,  
Or scarlet seeds and cedar cones.  
All sweet delicate things there be  
Honest folk may buy of me.

Ere the earliest thrush has flown,  
In my eyes the dawns are shown.  
On my lips the summer lingers,  
Rain has jeweled all my fingers,  
In my hand the crickets sing,  
And the moon's my golden ring.

—Marjorie L. C. Pickthall.

## Washington Irving's Aim

If I can now and then penetrate  
The gathering film of misanthropy,  
prompt a benevolent view of human  
nature, and make my reader more in  
good humor with his fellow beings  
and with himself, surely I shall not  
then have written in vain. This is  
the temper of a true citizen of a  
metropolis—a place where races meet  
and mingle on easy terms; slowly and  
often blindly, but none the less surely,  
through mutual comprehension and  
the tolerance that comes from it, de-  
fining in terms of experience the  
unity of the race and the brotherhood  
of man.—Washington Irving.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Palms in California

Californian architects have certainly  
been wise in retaining a certain air  
of Spain in much of their modern  
building; for although the landscape  
is often more mellow and less wild

than that of the European peninsula,  
it has also much of the same char-  
acter, especially where one approaches  
the more rocky hills. Both countries,  
too, have welcomed extraneous  
growths—palms especially—which give  
an exotic air to the cities. Some  
varieties attain a great age and be-  
come picturesque and almost architec-  
tonic in themselves, helping at any  
rate to emphasize the austere lines of  
mountain crest and plain, and compos-  
ing quaintly, as in the drawing, with  
the long round-arched walks that are  
so typical of most buildings in sunny  
countries, and of Spanish buildings  
particularly.

It is surprising how many people go  
about with the thought of California  
as a luxuriant and opulent stretch of  
country rather damper than the  
Riviera. It is even more wonderful  
to see how the State can have so  
many hundreds of square miles of fruit  
orchard and yet retain almost un-  
spoiled that sparseness of leafage in  
proportion to the ground covered that  
alone admits of those exquisite effects  
of blue and pale purple, with discreet  
orange and all manner of golden hues  
which at once become vulgar in the  
midst of green.

This fine quality of landscape no  
doubt accounts to a large extent for  
the invariable color-sense of Californ-  
ian painters, McComas, Plazzone, any  
of them taken at random, stand first  
of all for a power of color not neces-  
sarily intense, but always fine and  
strong, given invariably to those peo-  
ples living between the mountains and  
the sea.

The low trees, dun and silver,  
Lean over the shepherd lad,  
Who pipes in the mellow sunshine  
An old air, simple and sad.

So sad, so sweet in the sunshine  
It quavers, that foolish tune,  
It fills with a nameless trouble  
The tremulous autumn noon.  
—Rosamond Marriott Watson.

## His Potatoes

I have been digging my potatoes,  
if anybody cares to know it. . . .  
Digging potatoes is a pleasant, sooth-  
ing occupation, but not poetical. It  
is good for the mind, unless they are  
too small, when it begets a want of  
gratitude to the bountiful earth.  
What small potatoes we all are, com-  
pared with what we might be! We  
don't plow deep enough, any of us,  
for one thing. I shall put in the plow  
next year, and give the tubers room  
enough. I think they felt the lack of  
it this year: many of them seemed  
ashamed to come out so small. There  
is great pleasure in turning out the  
brown-jacketed fellows into the sun-  
shine of a royal September day, and  
seeing them glisten as they lie thickly  
on the warm soil.—Charles Dudley  
Warner.

## How Still the Quiet Fields

How still the quiet fields this autumn  
day.  
The piled-up sheaves no more re-  
tain their gold,  
And plowmen drive their horses o'er  
the mold,  
While up into the hills and far away  
The white road winds to where the  
sun's last ray  
Mantles the heavens in a scarlet  
fold  
Of glorious color, of radiance un-  
told,  
And then the twilight turns the red  
to gray.  
—Arthur S. Bourinot.

A COMMUNITY is generally supposed  
to consist of material things,  
of houses and lands and human  
inhabitants; but a moment's reflection  
will show us that a city, village, or  
hamlet is purely mental and that all  
of the so-called material elements that  
seem to enter into the sum total of its  
existence are but the outward mani-  
festation of the mental state of the  
community. Everything, it is plain to  
see, that is done or even left undone,  
must be preceded by thought, hence  
the business, the right activity or the  
wrong lethargy of a community, lies  
in the mental state of its inhabitants.  
Now, the life of a community, as  
everybody knows, is manifested by its  
progress and in a general way cities,  
villages, and towns the world over  
seem to desire progress. Evidently,  
then, the question, What is progress?  
is a most important one to every com-  
munity as well as to every individual.  
To this question Mrs. Eddy has given a  
most important answer. "Progress,"  
she says on page 256 of Science and  
Health, "takes off human shackles.  
The finite must yield to the infinite."  
But the progress that is usually de-  
sired by the human race is to obtain  
more wealth and more ease. These,  
as the world's experience shows, tend  
rather to increase than to diminish  
human shackles.

Often the desire for progress ex-  
presses itself in a longing for what

is called an education. And, as Mrs.  
Eddy points out, on page 195 of Sci-  
ence and Health: "Academics of the  
right sort are requisite. Observation,  
invention, study, and original thought  
are expansive and should promote the  
growth of mortal mind out of itself,  
out of all that is mortal." But  
while the desire for learning is com-  
mendable, it is wise to analyze this  
longing, for we shall find that an edu-  
cation such as the world giveth is,  
after all, hardly more than a classifi-  
cation of physical sense evidence and  
is, therefore, only worth as much as  
physical sense evidence is worth and  
not an iota more. Because a fountain  
cannot rise higher than its source nor  
a material education be of more value  
than the evidence of the physical  
senses upon which it is based, we have  
the sad spectacle of splendidly edu-  
cated communities suffering from what  
may be called intellectual dry-rot, a  
condition such as Paul found in an-  
cient Athens. Here the maze of de-  
ductions based upon matter were  
actually disintegrating the vitality  
and good sense of the people who  
were engaged in endless disputations,  
but who never arrived at true con-  
clusions. The reason for their diffi-  
culty, which is the same the world  
over, is not hard to find. They were  
deceived by the same old serpent, the  
same old carnal or human mind, which

declares matter alone to be real and  
itself—brain or mind in matter—to be  
alone worthy of cultivation. Now this  
mortal mind is nothing else, as Paul  
so clearly indicates, than enmity to  
God, good. Can any good, therefore,  
come from the cultivation of that  
which in its very essence is wholly  
bad, is wholly an enemy of God, good?  
Paul says distinctly that this carnal  
mind must be put off, not refined as  
some people imagine. It must be re-  
placed in consciousness by the only  
Mind there is, namely, the divine  
Mind. Casting out, then, the false be-  
liefs that call themselves a mortal  
mind must be the alpha and omega  
of a true education. This alone will  
remove humanly forged shackles. But  
such an education must evidently rest  
upon something else than physical  
sense evidence; is it not plain that it  
can rest only upon God, Spirit, or in-  
finite Mind? If this fact is once  
grasped, that the education that leads  
us deeper and deeper into the various  
quagmires of material reasoning is  
not education but limitation, the rea-  
son for the unprogressive state of the  
world, even though there be wealth,  
material knowledge, and ease plenty,  
will be apparent.

It is easy to see, therefore, that edu-  
cation of the right sort is not only  
not to be condemned but highly rec-  
ommended since true education leads

out of and not into matter or material  
thinking, and such education will  
emancipate all mankind from the hu-  
man shackles that fetter progress.  
And the true education that will do all  
this and furnish a right incentive for  
living begins in Christian Science for  
Christian Science begins, nay, rests  
completely upon God, good, and con-  
tains no evil or error. Beginning  
as it does in God, good, Christian  
Science is the very essence of all that  
is practical. No one will deny, for  
instance, that God, good, is more prac-  
tical than evil, nor that Truth is more  
practical than error. Just so Spirit  
should be considered more practical  
than matter and infinite Mind more  
practical than the false beliefs that  
constitute the mortal or carnal mind.  
Should it not be considered worth  
while, then, to prove this? Anyone  
can do so through the thorough appli-  
cation of Christian Science as set  
forth in its textbook, "Science and  
Health with Key to the Scriptures."  
It is not difficult, therefore, to under-  
stand that the moment anyone begins  
to be educated in the right way, that  
is, to think in terms of Spirit and not  
of matter or physical sense, of Truth  
and not of error, that moment one be-  
comes a most useful citizen in his  
community. As Mrs. Eddy says,  
"When we learn that error is not real,  
we shall be ready for progress, 'for-  
getting those things which are be-  
hind.'" (Science and Health, p. 353.)  
To the student, then, of Christian Sci-  
ence the faults of his surroundings  
do not hold the power of discourag-  
ement, alas lethargy, that they seemed  
to have had before the nothingness or  
unreality of error was discovered  
through Christian Science. Errors  
of sense are found to be strictly sub-  
ject to correction by Truth or divine  
Mind. He therefore goes about in his  
community, not as a chronic fault-  
finder but as one who is constantly  
knowing the truth about God and man.  
Seeing God, good, Life, Truth, and  
Love as the only and infinite cause or  
Principle, he has no trouble in plac-  
ing the false assumptions of carnal  
minds in the realm of the unreal and  
mythical. If, therefore, the student  
of Christian Science is applying his  
understanding to such errors in his  
community as seem to come to his  
attention, thus ruling them out of his  
own consciousness, he will assuredly  
aid in healing his community just as  
he would aid in healing sickness and  
sin in an individual. The best friend  
a community may have, therefore, is  
a live Christian Science student, and  
the best asset, a wide-awake Christian  
Science church.

## Tourguéneff and Flaubert

"Concourt, Zola, Maupassant, all  
bear witness to the close friendship  
which bound Tourguéneff to Flau-  
bert," we read in "Tourguéneff and  
his French Circle," edited by E. Hal-  
perine-Kaminsky, and translated by  
Ethel M. Arnold, "but it is in the cor-  
respondence of the latter with his  
friends, and specially with George  
Sand, that one finds, at every step,  
traces of this mutual affection."

"I spent a pleasant day yesterday  
with Tourguéneff, and I read him the  
one hundred and fifteen pages of  
"Saint Antoine" which are written.  
After that I read him nearly half the  
"Dernières Chances." What an audi-  
ence! and what a critic! He dazzled  
me with the depth and accuracy of  
his judgment. If only all the people  
who meddle with literary criticism  
could have heard him, what a lesson  
it would have been! Nothing escapes  
him. At the end of a poem of a hun-  
dred lines he remembers a single weak  
adjective. On the subject of "St.  
Antoine" he gave me two or three ex-  
quisite pieces of advice as to de-  
tail."

Writing of the Flaubert dinners,  
Guy de Maupassant says: "Though a

still greater man than Flaubert, the  
Russian novelist loved the French-  
man with a deep and rare affection.  
Affinities of talent, philosophy and in-  
telligence, similarities of taste, of ways  
of living, and of ambition, an identity  
of literary tendency, of lofty idealism,  
of enthusiasm, and of learning, gave  
them so many inessential points of con-  
tact that they both felt in seeing one  
another a pleasure that came perhaps  
even more from the heart than from  
the head.

"Tourguéneff used to bury himself  
in an armchair and talk slowly in a  
gentle voice, rather weak and hesi-  
tating, yet giving to the things he said  
an extraordinary charm and interest.  
Flaubert would listen to him with re-  
ligious reverence, fixing his wide blue  
eyes, with their restless pupils, upon  
his friend's fine face, and answering  
in his sonorous voice, which came like  
a clarion blast from under that vet-  
eran Gaul's moustache of his. Their  
conversation rarely touched upon the  
current affairs of life, seldom wan-  
dered away from literary topics or  
literary history.

"Tourguéneff would often come  
laden with foreign books, and would

translate fluently poems by Goethe,  
Pouschkin, or Swinburne."

Writing to Flaubert, Tourguéneff  
says: "Your letter was a very great  
pleasure to me, because it took up the  
thread of our intercourse again, and  
because it showed me that my book  
pleased you. There is no longer any  
artist at the present time who is not  
also a critic. The artist is very  
strong in you and you know how  
much I admire and love him, but I  
have also a high opinion of the critic,  
and his approval makes me very  
happy. I know well that your friend-  
ship for me counts for something in  
it, but I feel that a master has stood  
before my canvas, looked at it, and  
nodded his head with a satisfied air.  
Well, I say again, that pleases me.  
I was very sorry not to see you in  
Paris. I only stayed there three days,  
and I am still more sorry that you  
did not come to Baden this year. You  
were harassed to your novel—that's  
right. I am awaiting it with the  
greatest impatience. But couldn't you  
give yourself a few days' rest, where-  
by your friends here might profit?"

"Since the first time I saw you (in  
a kind of hostility on the other side  
of the Seine) I have been conscious of  
a great drawing toward you. There  
are few men, especially few French-  
men, with whom I feel so quietly at  
my ease, and so alive at the same time.  
I feel as if I could talk to you for  
whole weeks together; moreover, we  
are moles burrowing in the same di-  
rection."

## A Japanese Garden

In "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan,"  
Lafcadio Hearn describes a favorite  
garden. "It contains no large  
growths. It is paved with blue  
pebbles, and its center is occupied by  
a pondlet—a miniature lake fringed  
with rare plants, and containing a  
tiny island, with tiny mountains and  
dwarf peach trees and pines and  
azaleas, some of which are perhaps  
more than a century old, though  
scarcely more than a foot high. Nevertheless, this work, seen as it  
was intended to be seen, does not  
appear to the eye in miniature at all.  
From a certain angle of the guest  
room, looking out upon it, the appear-  
ance is that of a real lake shore with  
a real island beyond it, a stone's throw  
away. So cunning the art of the  
ancient gardener who contrived all  
this . . . that the illusion can be  
detected only from the zashiki by the  
presence of an ishidoro, or stone lamp,  
upon the island. The size of the  
island betrays the false perspective,  
and I do not think it was placed there  
when the garden was made.

"Here and there at the edge of the  
pond, and almost level with the water,  
are placed large flat stones, on which  
one may either stand or squat, to  
watch the lacustrine population or to  
tend the water plants. There are  
beautiful lilies, whose bright green  
leaf disks float idly upon the surface  
(Nuphar Japonica), and many lotus  
plants of two kinds, those which bear  
pink and those which bear pure white  
flowers. There are iris plants growing  
along the bank, whose blossoms are  
prismatic violet, and there are various  
ornamental grasses and ferns and  
mosses. But the pond is essentially  
a lotus pond; the lotus plants make its  
greatest charm. It is a delight to watch  
every phase of their marvelous growth,  
from the first unrolling of the leaf to  
the falling of the last flower. On rainy  
days especially the lotus plants are  
worth observing. Their cup-shaped  
leaves, swaying high above the pond,  
catch the rain and hold it awhile; but  
always after the water in the leaf  
reaches a certain level the stem bends,  
and empties the leaf with a loud splash,  
and then straightens again. Rain-  
water upon a lotus leaf is a favorite  
subject with Japanese metal workers,  
and metal work only can reproduce the  
effect, for the motion and color of  
water moving upon the green elegiac  
surface are exactly those of  
quicksilver."

## In West Kerry

"I was on my way to a village many  
miles beyond Dingle," John M. Synge  
relates in his book, "In Wicklow, West  
Kerry and Connemara." He proceeded  
from Tralee to Dingle by light rail-  
way, from where "an old blue side-  
car" was to complete the journey.

"Just as the twilight was beginning  
to deepen we reached the top of the  
ridge and came out through a gap into  
sight of Smerwick Harbor, a wild bay  
with magnificent headlands beyond it,  
and a long stretch of the Atlantic. We  
drove on towards the west, sometimes  
very quickly, where the slope was  
gradual, and then slowly again when  
the road seemed to fall away under  
us, like the wall of a house. As the  
night fell the sea became like a piece  
of white silver on our right; and the  
mountains got black on our left, and  
the night grew dark and gloomy to  
come up out of the bog. Once or twice I  
noticed a blue cloud over the edge of  
the road, and then I saw that we were  
nearly against the gables of a little  
village where the houses were so  
closely packed together there was no  
light from any of them. It was now  
quite dark, and the boy got cautious in  
his driving, pulling the car almost into  
the ditch once or twice to avoid an  
enormous cavity where the middle of  
the road had settled down into the  
bogs. At last we came to another  
river, and went up a hill, from which  
we could see the outline of a chapel;  
then the boy turned to me: 'Is it 10  
o'clock yet?' he said; 'for we're mostly  
now in the village.'"

I go out often in the mornings to  
the site of Sybil Ferriter's castle, on a  
little headland reached by a narrow  
strip of rocks. As I lie there I can  
watch whole flights of cormorants and  
choughs and seagulls that fly about  
under the cliffs, and beyond them a  
number of naivages that are nearly  
always fishing in Ferriter's Cove. Fur-  
ther on there are Sybil Head and three  
rocky points, the Three Sisters; then  
Smerwick Harbor and Brandon far  
away, usually covered with white airy  
clouds. Between these headlands and  
the village there is a strip of sandhill  
grown over with sea-holly, and a low  
beach where scores of red bullocks lie  
close to the sea, or wade in above  
their knees. Further on one passes  
peculiar horseshoe coves, with con-  
torted lines of sandstone on one side  
and slaty blue rocks on the other, and  
necks of transparent sea of wonder-  
ful blueness between them.

"I walked up this morning along  
the slope from the east to the top of  
Sybil Head, where one comes out sud-  
denly on the brow of a cliff with a  
straight fall of many hundred feet into  
the sea. It is a place of indescribable  
grandeur, where one can see Carran-  
tuohill and the Skelligs and the Loop  
Head and the full sweep of the At-  
lantic, and, over all, the wonderfully  
tender and searching light that is seen  
only in Kerry. Looking down the  
drop of five or six hundred feet, the  
height is so great that the gannets  
flying close over the sea look like  
white butterflies, and the choughs like  
flies behind them. One wonders in  
these places why anyone is left in  
Dublin, or London, or Paris, when it  
would be better one would think, to  
live in a tent or hut with this magni-  
ficent sea and sky."

## By the Quayside in Trieste

From the distance a big liner signaled  
with flying colors, calling a tiny tug  
that, slowly guided the monster to her  
berth amidst the moving craft.

"But no steamer, big or little, can  
compare in picturesqueness or in grace  
with the gayly colored cargo boats  
from Chiochia, their orange and  
brown sails patched in varying tones,  
their stripes of green or red or blue  
around the clumsy hulls, their big  
round eyes and slanting yards, their  
billowy sails, spread to the soft south  
wind, or hanging limp against the mast  
or draped in wonderful folds to dry.  
"The morning light only strength-  
ened our pleasing impressions. From  
a market-boat at an adjacent quay,  
marched a long procession of women  
with baskets on their heads. In the  
distance appeared a sailing vessel, her  
shining canvas turned to silver in the  
glowing sun. A forest of masts and  
funnels extended on either side of my  
vantage post; but my particular inter-  
est lay in the doings of the fascinating  
port shut in by the Molo San Carlo,  
and the more prosaically named Num-  
ber Four."  
"A gray coasting steamer with a

beautiful green water line poked its  
sharp nose deftly between the larger  
craft in the crowded waters, and ran  
alertly alongside the quay, bearing an  
interesting group of humanity. 'It  
must be market day,' I thought, and  
seizing my kodak, I plunged into the  
busy throng. It was market day, and  
the market was beside a wonderful  
canal lined with gayly painted ships.  
The heaps of oranges and lemons re-  
peated the colors of the sails, and  
country folk in full short skirts, with  
shawl and knitted scarf, completed  
the picture. A trio of brilliantly cos-  
tumed men flashed by me from the  
quay. 'Dalmatians!' I heard, as I  
turned to follow them. . . . A quaint  
old lady stepped into the market-  
place looking as if she had come out  
of a picture frame. Her dark blue  
skirt had no gores taken from its  
gathered fullness, her black velvet  
cape was trimmed with a deep netted  
fringe, over which was draped a black  
neckerchief broadened with green flow-  
ers, and on her head she wore a black  
kerchief whose large magenta pom-poms  
outshone the blossoms of every booth.

SCIENCE  
and  
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and  
only Textbook on Christian  
Science Mind-healing, in one  
volume of 700 pages, is pub-  
lished in the following styles  
and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather cover (heavy Oxford In- dia Bible paper)	..... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and  
German  
Cloth .....\$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition. | 5.50 |

The above prices cover all  
charges for express or postage  
on shipments either domestic or  
foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs.  
Eddy's works with descriptions  
and prices will be sent upon  
application.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and  
other works on Christian Science  
by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in  
Christian Science Reading  
Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on  
New York or Boston, or by  
money orders, should accom-  
pany all orders, and be made  
payable to

Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHERFalmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Established in 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
Discoverer and Founder of  
Christian Science

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR  
Communications regarding the con-  
duct of this paper and articles for  
publication should be addressed to  
the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post  
Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
TO EVERY COUNTRY IN  
THE WORLD.

One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$4.50  
Three months, \$2.25; One month, .75c  
Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New  
England, one year \$3.00, one month  
80 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
is on sale in Christian Science Read-  
ing Rooms throughout the world.  
Those who may desire to purchase  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
regularly from any particular news-  
stand where it is sold, or who are  
requested to notify the Publish-  
ing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING  
In North To Other  
America Countries  
Up to 10 pages, 1 cent; 11 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 30 pages, 3 cents;  
Up to 32 pages, 4 cents; 33 to 40 pages, 5 cents.

Advertising rates on application.  
The right to reject any advertise-  
ment is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUS  
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House,  
Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Col-  
orado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th  
Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally  
Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peo-  
ples Gas Building, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First  
Navy Bank Bldg., San Francisco.  
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Cham-  
bers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, City Building,  
Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 9 East 40th St.,  
Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg.,  
Kansas City, 1114 Commerce Trust Bldg.,  
San Francisco, 1109 First National Bank Bldg.,  
Los Angeles, 1115 State Bldg.,  
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.,  
London, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,"  
"THE JOURNAL OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and other Christian Science publications.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Mystery of Coal

It would be folly to undertake to conceal the fact that the coal situation in the United States today is little, if any, more satisfactory than before the Government undertook to deal with it. So far as the average consumer is concerned, it is apparently less satisfactory, for, with the approach of winter, he is forced into the acceptance of conditions which the Federal authority promised to correct, but thus far has not corrected. Regardless of the fixed price at the mines, regardless of the Sherman law, forbidding combinations in restraint of trade, the consumer seems to be utterly at the mercy of mine operators' and coal dealers' associations. This is an assertion that may be put to the test by anybody, in a small or a large way. Let an inquiry go out from the center of almost any community, or district, regarding the price of a ton of coal, delivered, and, whether responses come from a dozen or from a score of handlers of this essential public commodity, they will be practically uniform. The responses, like the rates, are evidently association made, and both indicate the existence, despite the fact that the Sherman law remains a statute, and despite the enactment of the Food and Fuel Control Bill, of a certain sort of commercial combination.

While the Food Control Bill was pending, and when the fire of criticism was directed from all quarters against the mine operators, some of the latter gave out for publication the scale of prices which they were charging for coal at the mine, and asked if these prices were not reasonable. It had to be generally admitted that they were. Compared with the prices asked by the retailers, they were marvelously so. On the strength of the operators' announcement, a group of people in a Middle Western State organized a pool for the purchase of a trainload of coal at the mine, sent in their order, accompanied by certified checks, to one of the big mining concerns, guaranteed freight charges, took, in fact, every precaution to insure the prompt delivery of the fuel, and was informed by the mining concern that it could sell coal only "through the usual channels." Selling coal "through the usual channels," meant, of course, selling it with regard to the profits of the coal-carrying railroads, the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler, the broker, the retailer; with regard, in short, to the profits of the usual string of middlemen, too often parasites on legitimate trade.

This occurred while the Food Control Bill was pending. Information has now been received, at first hand, from the director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, Lem B. Jackson, going to show that neither the enactment of the price-fixing law, the President's price-fixing proclamation, nor the statement of Mr. Hoover appertaining thereto, has affected the basic conditions in the least. The evidence gathered by Mr. Jackson includes data to the effect that an Atlanta coal buyer applied to the agents of coal mines that furnish the South with its coal supply, for several thousand tons of coal at the price set by the President. He asked for either the number of tons he required, or any fraction thereof at the President's price. "The mine agents laughed at him," testifies the informant in the case. "We have no coal to sell," they told the would-be purchaser. "Our books are filled with standing orders, and we can contract to furnish no more coal at any price." To this, which must sound almost humorously familiar to people in the Eastern, New England, Western, and Northwestern States, Mr. Jackson adds: "There could have been no motive for the refusal of his particular order other than that of standing orders ascribed by the coal miners' agents. The dealer was a reputable man, and was armed with a certified check to cover the total amount of his intended order. He was anxious to obtain coal at the least possible price in order to undersell an alleged ring of Atlanta dealers, who have, it is said, a tacit price agreement." Assuming knowledge of his purpose by the alleged ring, it is not necessary to look further for the cause of his shutting out.

The mystery in the coal trade does not lie so much in the peculiar method of conducting the business, as in the fact that this method, which calls for quick reproof when identified with other lines of trade, seems entirely to escape the attention of the Department of Justice. The "tacit price agreement," referred to by the director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, has apparently become a fixture no less established than notorious in the coal trade, from the mine to the yard. That prices are fixed, definitely and inflexibly, aside from the Government, is a fact that may be determined by any attaché of the United States Attorney-General's office who takes the trouble to use the telephone.

The people of the United States have been confident in the belief that the enactment of the Food Control Bill, with its commodity price-fixing provisions, would put a stop to the uncomfortable practices in many branches of trade. This newspaper long ago declared that the test of the intent and ability of the Federal authority to establish its mastery over the situation would be found in the administration of the coal provision of the act. Dr. Garfield, the Coal Administrator, now promises that something definite along this line will be done by October 1. This will be late, but better late than never, if what is done then is in accordance with the hope and purpose of the people that the coal monopoly shall be brought to give true and reasonable public service.

### What a Soviet Member Thinks

IN VIEW of existing conditions in Russia, the opinions on the Russian situation recently expressed by Mr. Goldenburg, a member of the Soviet, in an address to the French Socialist parliamentary group, are full of reassurance. Mr. Goldenburg is a Socialist and an earnest and devoted supporter of the Revolution, whilst, as is clear from his statements, he knows Russia and the Russian thoroughly.

He is hopeful, not to say optimistic, and he bases his optimism on a firm conviction that the foundations of the Russian Revolution are laid too deeply and too firmly to be seriously disturbed by the ebb and flow of party passion, resulting from a newly found and unaccustomed liberty. "Risings may still occur," he said, in effect, in Paris, "but we are sure now of being on the right track."

Mr. Goldenburg dealt quite plainly with the matter, and the accounts he gave of what Russia had to face, in the early days of the Revolution, and did face successfully, must do much to reinforce the conviction, always held by those who know the country, that the Revolution will establish itself. Tzarism, he said, had left them a ruinous heritage. A stupid policy had given enormous profits to owners, whilst the workers were unable to obtain the necessary increases in their wages. It was natural, in such a deplorable state of things, that the mass of the workpeople should have formed rather exaggerated hopes. They did, in fact, for a time, run wild. They made extravagant demands, and, in some cases, demanded the impossible in wages. In one region, many of the factories were seized by the workers, and bankruptcy followed. In others, regiments of workmen marched the streets, carrying banners bearing the inscription: "Understand, Capital, That the Machine Guns Are Going to Make an End of You." When to this is added the fact that the whole country, as Mr. Goldenburg put it, was "inundated with German spies," who, with astonishing cunning, used many of the extremists to work for the return of the autocratic régime, the fact that the Revolution was not overthrown long ago affords, in itself, a strong assurance that it cannot be overthrown at all.

Indeed, one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most hopeful, features about the present situation in Russia is the rapidity with which the Russian revolutionary "works through" his different experiments. The long-drawn-out periods, stretching over weeks and months, periods of enthusiasm, disillusion, and abandonment, which characterized the French Revolution of a hundred and thirty years ago, are entirely absent. A few days, or a few weeks, at the most, are sufficient to show the Russian that he is on the wrong road, and then there is a quick return to a more tried path. Such teachableness is sure, in the end, of achievement.

### Food Economy in Canada

THE efforts that are being made by the Resources Committee in Ontario to bring home to the people of the Province not only the necessity for economy in the matter of food consumption, but how such economy may be achieved, and what can be effected by it, are as welcome as they are thorough. The committee has apparently realized to the full that the only way to achieve national economy is by achieving individual economy, and by making sure that each one shall recognize that his own effort, far from being negligible, is of very first importance, not only because of the amount actually saved by it, but because of the help which his example affords toward the attainment of the national aim.

The food-service pledge which has been issued deals with statistics, but it deals with them in such a way as to clarify the situation and not, as often is the case, to render it unintelligible in a maze of figures. Great Britain, France, and other European allies, together with their men at the front, will require 971,000,000 bushels of wheat. Great Britain and the allied nations can provide 349,000,000 bushels, leaving 577,000,000 bushels to be supplied by import. The normal consumption of Canada and the United States, the only countries whose supplies are readily available in the present food crisis, would permit the export, this year, of not more than 207,000,000 bushels, according to the latest crop reports. The deficit thus left must be made good by economy. At a first glance the task seems a formidable one, but the statistics recently published as to what the smallest individual economies may accomplish, if faithfully and universally adhered to, show that, if these economies are practiced, the allied position as regards food is an assurance of that "enough" which is ever "as good as a feast."

Every Canadian, however, must regard it as an individual duty to practice economy in his own home and in his own affairs. The Resources Committee, therefore, took a sound position when it addressed, as it did recently, personal letters to every reeve, mayor, and school teacher in the provinces asking their assistance, that of the Reeves and mayors by calling public meetings where the food-conservation question may be discussed, and of the school teachers by explaining the matter to the children. Such economies as those advocated should not, of course, be confined to the question of breadstuffs. There is need for the same just and intelligent economy in regard to all the staple foodstuffs, and, in fact, in all directions there is a call for a recognition of the fact that what is not needed is "dear at any price," which is, consequently, an extravagance.

### Need of Cooperation

THE misfortunes of the countries at war will be turned into a permanent blessing to the whole world if the lesson of cooperation shall be faithfully learned. The European nations already have begun to realize the significance and importance of cooperative activity between the governments and business interests, and between capital and labor. To a certain extent it has been necessary to use the force of law to bring about the necessary coordination, but its effectiveness is nevertheless impressive. War's necessities required such action, and no further argument was needed to put it into effect. It is something new for the people of the United States to be told that "we must all speak, act and serve together"; but President Wilson never uttered a sentence more laden with truth than when he thus urged the hearty cooperation of all citizens in the fight upon which the United States has entered for liberty and democracy.

One of the most difficult conditions with which the United States found itself confronted at the beginning of its war activities was that the industrial plants of the country, including all branches of manufacturing, were

employed at high speed in making goods for domestic uses and munitions for the Allies. It was all most profitable business, and immense fortunes were made thereby during the last two and three-quarters years. Now the Government has come forward with its enormous orders for munitions and supplies. Private requirements have to be sidetracked. There will not be the big profits in Government business that were formerly enjoyed. Besides, it will be necessary to levy heavy taxes upon all corporations to meet the expenses of war. There will be some expansion of plants to take care of the increased business, but naturally these extensions will not be large, for the reason that labor is scarce, and will be still scarcer with the increasing demands for men for military purposes.

There is nothing discouraging in this situation, if the right view is taken of it, and if every one determines to "do his bit," to the best of his ability, to help the United States and its allies to win the war against Germany. The corporations and their shareholders will have to be satisfied with smaller profits during the period of the war. It is doubtful, however, if dividends will be much reduced, for the reason that they have never approached in size the enormous profits that have been made. In order to provide for the Government's needs, without causing too much disturbance in ordinary business lines, it will be necessary to produce more with the machinery and equipment now in hand. This applies alike to manufacturing, transportation, and all commercial activities. It may not seem possible for those corporations whose officials have announced that they are already operating at "full capacity," but, with proper cooperation between employer and employee, far greater things may be accomplished than present relations between capital and labor would allow. The wageworker can do his share in "speeding up." It has been estimated, by a well-known economist, that the average man is only about 60 per cent efficient. If this average man wishes to contribute something toward helping to win the war, he can see that the remaining 40 per cent of effort is put forth in his work. It is true that it is his employer who directly benefits, but it is also to be remembered that the more his employer makes, the more the latter is required to pay in taxes, and the better able he is to keep up the standard of wages, which is now the highest in history. This is actual, practical cooperation.

It is necessary for the United States to maintain its foreign, as well as domestic, trade during the war, in order to sustain its business activity, and be prepared to maintain its forces in the Army and Navy. England early saw the necessity of this, and, notwithstanding the tremendous exactions of war, has succeeded in maintaining her foreign trade, and many lines of domestic business have been largely accelerated. Great demands have been made upon England's business interests, but they have been well met through the cooperative methods employed. The people of the United States may learn many valuable lessons from their allies across the seas, in respect to economy and efficiency, and these may be successfully employed long after the war is over.

### "The Four Cohans"

It is not unusual for whole families to "take to the stage," nor is it unusual for several generations of the same family to cling to it, and to win popularity and distinction on it. Everybody at all informed on the subject will recall, as examples, the Kembles, the Keans, the Booths, and the Davenports, but for present purposes the family of Vokes will serve as a more suitable illustration. The Vokes family, so-called, consisted of Frederic, and his sisters, Jessie, Victoria, Rosina, and an actor whose real name was Fawdon, but who was adopted by the family, as it were, and became known as Fawdon Vokes. From childhood all had a taste for the stage, and were fond of studying and working together. They were made proficient in elocution in Plymouth, England, where they were reared, but instead of following comedy, as they had intended, they took up pantomime, then, as always, popular in England, and soon became successful. They made their debut in London, at the Lyceum Theatre, on December 26, 1868, in "Humpty Dumpty." When they crossed the Atlantic, where pantomime had not taken root, they produced the most successful of their musical burlesques, "The Belles of the Kitchen," partly a travesty upon "Il Trovatore," in which they improvised a tower scene by using the kitchen table and clotheshorse. Mention of them is apropos, in connection with the Four Cohans, not only because of family relationship, but because the Cohans, like the Vokes, were their own playwrights, composers, stage directors, and, to a considerable degree while together, their own producers.

They spelled their name Cohan, rather than Cohen, and, accordingly, were Irish by extraction, although the father of the family, as well as the mother, was a native American. One caught the difference between Cohan and Cohen when the former was pronounced Co-han, with the accent strongly on the last syllable. The head of the house, Jerry Cohan, when a mere lad, left his home, in Providence, R. I., one day during the Civil War, and was next heard of as a drummer with a Northern regiment in the South. Returning, in 1865, he served an apprenticeship in the harness trade, tired of it, began to sing and dance in such a manner as to arouse the admiration of his intimates, went on the stage, "did sketches," married Helen Costigan, and, in course of time, had a grown-up daughter, Josephine, and a grown-up son, George, in addition to a talented wife, qualified to assist him in producing sketches of his own composition.

For many years there was neither team nor group, on the American vaudeville stage, more popular than the Four Cohans. They were a show in themselves. They were original in the best sense of that much-abused term. A veteran manager, speaking of the family, recently, said that the Cohans were entitled to rare distinction in their profession, because they were not only excellent actors and actresses, each doing his or her part to perfection, but because they wrote every line they spoke or sang, invented their dances, composed their music, arranged their acts,

thought out their own sketches, and staged and managed their productions. Moreover, the fun they made was never of a vulgar or offensive character.

For many years the Four Cohans entertained and delighted audiences up and down and across the United States. Then one member of the constellation shot off into space as a star on his own account, and became the inventor, composer, and producer of more ridiculous plots and more impossible situations than any other playwright of his time. This was the son, George, whose work, after filling regular theaters for the last ten years, is now filling the motion-picture houses, and who has written "Over There," one of the most catchy of the war-marching songs composed on the American side thus far, although its general acceptance is still in doubt. Through marriage, the Cohans became connected with another theatrical family, the Niblos; but of the quartet, only two, mother and son, now remain.

It is a fact that may interest some of the thousands who have a kindly and pleasant remembrance of the talented group, when, as a whole, it was at its best, that, while the son made his first appearance in a play written by the father, the father made his last appearance in a play written by the son.

### Notes and Comments

THE well-known German method of offensive-defensive in diplomacy is no new thing. Was it not Bismarck who, in the October of 1870, when the Franco-Prussian War was at its height, confided to the redoubtable Busch "a lovely idea in connection with the conclusion of peace"? It was, in his own words, "to appoint an international court for the trial of those who instigated the war—newspapers, writers, deputies, senators, and ministers, each of the Great Powers appointing an equal number of judges." Coming from the editor of the "Ems telegram," and the founder of the "republic press," the proposal has a piquancy all its own.

WORD comes from the vicinity of Dutchess and Sullivan counties, in the State of New York, that great quantities of apples, peaches, and grapes are going to waste there because the farmers are unable to find a market for these products. The producers claim that middlemen offer not more than \$1.50 a barrel for apples, although in the City of New York, it is asserted, apples sell for from \$6 to \$10 a barrel. It seems a little difficult to enforce any law aimed at compelling dealers to handle surplus products. Minimum supplies and maximum profits seems to be the modern motto of tradespeople in all parts of the United States.

THE John Leech centenary has brought up a good many stories of the friendship which existed between Leech and Dean Hole. Hole often inspired Leech with sketches, and it was always amazing to Hole how humble a spirit the great caricaturist would show in accepting his suggestions. "Sometimes," says Hole in his "Memories," "he would ask, with the meekest diffidence, if he were told an anecdote worthy of illustration, 'May I use that?', as though you were conferring a priceless obligation, instead of receiving a privilege in playing jackal to such a lion."

IT WAS Hóle who inspired the sketch which related how "the coachman, unaccustomed to act as waiter, watched with agony of mind the jelly which he bore, swaying to and fro, and set it down on the table, with a gentle remonstrance of 'Who-o, who-o, who-o,' as though it were some restive horse." Leech had one failure in his representations of current events; it occurred during an Irish tour. While in Cork Harbor he met with a most offensive smell, and, thinking it "quite strong enough to sketch," he pulled out his book to get it down, but failed, though perfect success had attended his record of a sneeze made previously.

### NOVEMBER

WHEN winds are clean and hills are cold,  
And there's no dust upon the sky,  
Each tip and stem pricks straight and thin,  
No bird flies high;  
Each rock and tree is sharp and clear,  
And far-off things seem standing near;  
No sound, no motion low or high,  
Save the wide winds that flow from out the long blue reaches of the sky.

Winter it is, but still no snow;  
Cold it is, but, Oh! so bright.  
All the world seems strong and good,  
The heart so light!  
There is no scent of sappy things,  
Yet the sun glints and the blood sings.  
Nothing to crawl, nothing to fly,  
Save the strong winds that sweep and wash the sharp blue sapphire of the sky.

COMPLAINT is widespread, in the United States, over a shortage in two-dollar bills. It is hard to account for this—for the complaint as well as for the shortage. The two-dollar bill is one of the greatest of time consumers in the currency line, and it is the aim of many people who have it thrust upon them to break, not to hold it. Two one-dollar bills are far more convenient than one two-dollar one.

THE chorus of consumers clamoring for a status quo ante in the prices of commodities grows more numerous every day, as the individual crescendo increases, but soloists for the rule of status quo ante applied to pay envelope are by no means audible.

WHEN speakers, at a recent meeting in Boston at which ways and means of expediting the shipment of coal were being discussed, said that drunkenness was the greatest single factor in delaying prompt deliveries, Raymond B. Stevens, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, interrupted the discussion with the question, "Why not try national prohibition?" Well?